The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,448—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12 Postage in England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. RAIPOOTANA, 2,632 Tons, 321 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, on SATURDAY, the 1st March 1879, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, viz KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,130 Tons 200 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on THURSDAY, the 6th March, 1879, at 4 p. m., to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Busheh, and occasionally Bahrein and Mahomerah.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. W. Stewart, on MONDAY, the 3rd March 1879, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Fore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

The S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,130 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 6th March 1879, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month, on the 24th,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Intermediate Rates.
Suez	320	220	60	
Port Said	380	240	50	
Jaffa	400	300	80	
Beyrout	420	320	85	
Cyprus	450	330	75	
Messina	500	340	110	Without food.
Naples	500	340	105	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilli	520	350	145	

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.
ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st April 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. SPEKE HALL,
CAPTAIN BRAND, 2,700 Tons Register, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE above Steamer will sail on the 5th March.

She is one of the latest additions to the Line. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck.

For passage, &c.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. INDIA,
CAPTAIN GEORGE READ
2,300 Tons, 500 H. P. Nominal.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 15th March.

For passage, &c.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS BOOKED AS FOLLOWS:

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL ..... 400 Rupees.
LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY ..... 35 Guineas.

STEAMERS.	Tons Reg.	N.H.P.		Tons Reg.	N.H.P.
CLAN ALPINE	2,200	250	CLAN LAMONT	2,000	250
CLAN FRASER	2,200	250	CLAN MURRAY	2,200	250
CLAN GORDON	2,200	250	CLAN STUART	2,200	250

THESE STEAMERS will shortly occupy the regular berth, with monthly sailings, increasing to a fortnightly service as the Steamers now being launched are completed.

The "Clan Line" Steamers are built expressly for the Indian trade. The Saloons and State Cabins are on deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort in tropical as well as in cold climates. Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Freight and Passage apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the I. G. Dock-yard, on TUESDAY, the 4th March 1879, and the days following, a quantity of OLD UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Canvas, Sails, Rope (Coir and Europe), Booms, Boat, Masts, Yards, Iron, Brass, Copper, Lead, Wooden Cases, Casks, Tins, Coal-dust, &c., also Miscellaneous Stores belonging to the Malta Expedition, Perma of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

G. B. HEWETT,
Officiating Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 22nd February 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perries	3rd March
(c) MALWA	2933	450	F. S. Tomlin	11th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	400	W. A. Seaton	17th do.
(c) MIRZAFORE	2763	600	A. Parish	24th do.
— CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	31st do.
(c) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S Murray	7th April.
— BANGALORE	163	500	E. G. Stead	14th do.
(c) HYDASPES	2934	450	D. Rennoldson	21st do.
— BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	28th do.
(c) SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breese	6th May.
— THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	12th do.
(c) VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perries	19th do.
— KHIVA	2979	450	G. Lee	26th do.
(c) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
— TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	6th June.
(c) GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	13th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th February 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	4th March 1879.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	18th March.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	1st April.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	15th do.
TEHERAN	2529	400	A. H. Johnson	29th do.
ZAMBESI	2451	370	A. Symons	12th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th February 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	28th Feb. 1879
SIAM	3614	500	G. N. Hector	28th March.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	25th April.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	23rd May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th February 1879.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances..	In 1870	£139,808
	" 1873	£295,149
	" 1877	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the HOLI HOLIDAYS on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 7th and 8th March.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 26th February 1879.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!

TEMPLE BAR!
SATURDAY, MARCH 1st.
LAST APPEARANCE OF
JOHN ROBERTS, JUNIOR,
(CHAMPION OF THE WORLD,)
PREVIOUS TO HIS DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND.

MATCH 1,000 up, Mr. Roberts giving to a well-known Amateur 600 points out of 1,000, Spot Stroke barred.

ADMISSION—TWO RUPEES.

Play to commence at 9 p. m.

P. S.—Tickets may be obtained at the above and at John Roberts and Co., Meadow Street.

TEMPLE BAR.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1878.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

Perfectly Safe and always Beneficial

GEHRIG'S ELECTRO-MOTOR TEETHING NECKLACES

are strongly recommended for all Children during the period of dentition. They have been successfully used in the Families of Their Royal Highnesses

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.
THE PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES OF PRUSSIA.
THE PRINCE GEORGE OF SAXONY.

Cash Re. 1-0. Credit Re. 1-2,
of the appointed Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double size Tins	" 1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A revised and largely extended PRICE LIST OF SELECT CHEMICAL AND MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS, MEDICINE CHESTS, PATENT MEDICINES AND SUNDRIES, SURGICAL APPLIANCES, CIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, SOAPS, PERFUMES, TOILET ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT, TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAMMOTH PAVILION, ESPLANADE.

PROPRIETORS—Messrs. NORTON, HENNICKE, AND KING.

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, FEB. 28th.

PROFESSOR HENNICKE
AND THE
FAMOUS MERRY-MAKERS,
IN THEIR DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENT.

REDUCED PRICES.

First Class ..... Rs. 2 | Second Class ..... Rs. 1
Third " ..... " As. 8 | Fourth " ..... As. 4

Reserved seats at SOUNDY and Co.
Doors open at 8; commence at 9.

FATIMA,
THE LATEST LONDON SENSATION,
ON EXHIBITION FROM 8 TILL 9 P.M.
and during interval of the Merry-Makers' Performance.
ADMISSION—ANNAS 4.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1st.
LAST MID-DAY MATINEE.

THE BANK OF BENGAL will be CLOSED for the HOLI HOLIDAYS on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 7th and 8th March 1879.

For the Bank of Bengal,
G. W. MOULTRIE,
Agent.

Bombay, 27th February 1879.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer AUSTRALIA, Captain Rozzoni will sail as above on SATURDAY, the 1st March 1879, at 10 a.m. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 a.m.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer SINGAPORE, Captain Merello, ARRIVED in Bombay harbour on the 27th instant, are hereby requested to SEND BILLS of LADING for counter-signature, and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 2, Hummum Street, without delay.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY, as already advertised, will be held here TO-DAY at 3 p. m.

H. WINFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 28th February 1879.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE COMPANY is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the PURCHASE of OLD LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, BOILERS, and MACHINERY which can be seen at their Parel Works.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, PAREL, will be received up to the 15th March, when a Report of the proceedings for the past year will be submitted.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Parel Works, 26th February 1879.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the BOMBAY AUXILIARY to the BRITISH and FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY will be held in the Hall of the General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadevi, THIS EVENING, at 8 p.m., when a Report of its proceedings for the past year will be submitted.

Major G. W. Oldham, the President of the Society, will occupy the Chair.

The attendance of the Friends of the Society is respectfully invited.

T. CARSS,
E. S. HUME, } Secretaries.

NOTICE.

TO SHIP MASTERS, AGENTS, AND OTHERS.

THE following information has been received from the Admiral Superintendent at Malta:—

"Referring to my Telegram of fourteenth February. QUARANTINE imposed on arrivals from Ports in Egyptian territory is REVOKED."

HENRY MORLAND,
Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port.
Master Attendant's Office, Bombay, 26th February 1879.

NOTICE is hereby given, that NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE, KHURSHEDJEE RUSTOMJEE CAMA, and SORABJEE COWASJEE POWALLA, Trustees of the ESTATES and EFFECTS of DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA and RUSTOMJEE DADABHOY CAMA, who traded until lately under the name and style of RUSTOMJEE DADABHOY CAMA and COMPANY, have CONTRACTED to SELL to VISSONJEE DEVRAJ all that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement three hundred and forty square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Bombay, outside the Fort, on the east side of Coombarwada Second Street, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh war, numbered sixty-four in the books of the Municipality of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the east by Bhikari Bazaar Street, on or towards the west by Coombarwada Second Street, on or towards the north by a passage, and on or towards the south by a passage, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors. ALL PERSONS having any CLAIMS by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from this day, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, if there be any.—Dated this 27th day of February 1879.

RIVINGTON, HORE, AND CONROY
Purchaser's Solicitors.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st March Passengers to and from Stations on H. H. the Nizam's State Railway will have to CHANGE CARRIAGES at WADI JUNCTION, instead of SHAHABAD; and two Mixed Trains will run each way daily instead of one, timed as follows, namely:—

DOWN WADI TO SECUNDERABAD.

FIRST TRAIN.

WADI JUNCTION—G. I. P. Railway Company's Down Mail from Bombay arrives	9-48 A.M.
Do. Nizam's State Railway Mixed Train departs	10-0 A.M.
SECUNDERABAD arrival	5-35 P.M.
SECOND TRAIN.	
WADI JUNCTION—G. I. P. Railway Company's Up Mail from Raichur arrives	3-30 P.M.
Do. Nizam's State Railway Mixed Train departs	3-45 P.M.
SECUNDERABAD arrival	10-55 P.M.

UP SECUNDERABAD TO WADI.

FIRST TRAIN.

SECUNDERABAD Nizam's State Railway Mixed Train departs	7-35 A.M.
WADI JUNCTION arrives	2-0 P.M.
Do. G. I. P. Railway Company's Up Mail from Raichur departs for Bombay	3-33 P.M.
SECOND TRAIN.	
SECUNDERABAD Nizam's State Railway Mixed Train departs	11-30 P.M.
WADI JUNCTION arrives	8-50 A.M.
Do. G. I. P. Railway Company's Down Mail from Bombay departs for Raichur	9-50 A.M.

The Refreshment Room at Gungawaram on the Nizam's State Railway will, on and from the 1st March, be closed. From that date refreshments can be obtained at Tandur, at which station from 10 to 25 minutes is allowed for that purpose.

J. W. CHAMBERLAIN,
Traffic Superintendent, H. H. the Nizam's State Railway.

Secunderabad, 20th February 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 11.)
EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.
CELEBES ISLAND—NORTH COAST.
SHOAL CORAL GROUND IN STRAIT OF BANKA

THE Netherlands Government has given Notice of the existence of two coral shoals lying nearly in the fairway of straits of Banka, north coast of Celebes island:

1. A shoal, on which the least water found was 3½ fathoms, lying with the following bearings, etc.:—

Cape Coffin	S. 56° E.
Likoepang flagstaff	S. 59° W.
North Cape	N. 80° W.

2. A shoal, on which the shoalest depth obtained was 6½ fathoms, situated 9 cables north-west of the above shoal, and lying with the following bearings, viz.:—

Cape Coffin	S. 54° E.
Likoepang flagstaff	S. 31° W.
North Cape	N. 88½ W.

Note.—The south point of Nain island just open of North Cape leads northward of this shoal ground.
(The bearings are Magnetic. Variation 1½° Easterly in 1879.)

By Direction of the Government of India,
R. C. CARRINGTON,
Chief Civil Assistant,
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 20th February 1879.

This Notice affects the following:—
British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 945, 2575, and 930.
If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.
Publications of the Marine Survey Department may be purchased at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS. HALF SETS.
BOWS. DIVIDERS. PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. THE SQUARES.
CURVES. SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS. STENCIL PLATES.

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LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
CLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

ARTIST'S MATERIALS.

WATER COLOURS,
In Cakes, Pans and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS,
In Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER. MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

AND EVERY OTHER REQUISITE.

Illustrated Priced Catalogues can be had on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

THE BEST WORKS IN ALL BRANCHES KEPT IN STOCK.

THE Newest Books imported by every Mail. Orders sent Home weekly for Books not in stock.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

*** SUBSCRIPTION LIST UPON APPLICATION.

STATIONERY

FOR PRIVATE, COMMERCIAL, AND OFFICIAL USE.

MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING

INSTRUMENTS.

SURVEYING AND ENGINEERING

INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS.

ARTIST'S MATERIALS

of all descriptions received frequently to ensure freshness.

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STEWARD'S CELEBRATED BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.
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FOR PHOTOGRAPHS IN GILT METAL, VELVET, AND OLIVEWOOD.
TERRESTRIAL AND CELESTIAL
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CHESSMEN, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, DRAUGHTS, DOMINOES,
PLAYING CARDS,
Enamelled or plain (club) backs.
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BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR PRESENTS IN GREAT VARIETY.
PORTEMONNAIES, TOURIST CASES, HAND BAGS, BLOTTERS,
And a variety of other Goods. The stock is being increased by every Mail.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET.

TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE,

MANUFACTURED DAILY.

Per 1 lb. Tin—Rs. 3-4 | *Per ½ lb. Tin—Rs. 1-12.*

NEUBERG'S GOLDEN SHAG.

Highly recommended, possessing within itself the delicate aroma of Golden Leaf, and the pleasent fulness of Virginia.

Rs. 2 per ½ lb. Packet.

NEUBERG'S VIRGINIAN HONEY DEW,

Recommended to those who enjoy a pleasant full-flavoured smoke,
"AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE."

Rs. 2 per ½ lb. Packet.

WILL'S BEST BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE.
Rs. 1 per ½ lb. Tin.

REAL TURKISH TOBACCO.
From Rs. 5 to 10 per lb.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION 1879.

WE are SHOWING an UNIQUE ASSORTMENT of our MANUFACTURES in various departments, consisting of Handsome Nickel and Gilt Palkie Time-pieces and Clocks, going 8 and 14 days, chiming hours and quarters, repeating and perpetual calendars.

Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions from the ordinary Silver Watch at Rs. 20 to the expensive Repeaters and Chronometers at Rs. 1,400.

Optical Goods, Barometers and Thermometers.

English hand-made Lever Clocks, suitable for Factories, Warehouses, &c., and for all purposes where great strength and durability are required.

☞ The Clock Wheel-cutting Machine to be seen in action.

Mechanical Singing Birds, for which we were awarded the prize at the Delhi Imperial Assemblage.

Ship and Pocket Chronometers.

18-Carat Gold Chains, Alberts, and Necklaces, manufactured entirely on our premises by a skilled London Chain-maker.

Diamond and other choice Jewellery.

CHARLES MARCKS AND COMPANY,
MANUFACTURING CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKERS,
AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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NOTICE.

THE EXHIBITION REMAINS OPEN from 7 to 11 a. m. and from 2 to 6 p. m. EVERY DAY, Sundays excepted.

G. W. TERRY.
RIENZI WALTON,
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE,
ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS,
Honorary Joint Secretaries.

Bombay, 27th February 1879.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and of the NEW FLEMING SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

THE Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN has, by an Order dated the 1st day of February 1879, APPOINTED HENRY RANDALL CORMACK, NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE, and MICHAEL ROZARIO DE QUADROS to be OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS of the abovenamed Company.—Dated this 26th day of February 1879.

J. W. ORR,
Prothonotary.

ARDESIR AND HORMUSJEE,
Official Liquidators' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and of the ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

THE Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN has, by an Order dated the 1st day of February 1879, APPOINTED HENRY RANDALL CORMACK, NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE, and MICHAEL ROZARIO DE QUADROS to be OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS of the abovenamed Company.—Dated this 26th day of February 1879.

J. W. ORR,
Prothonotary.

ARDESIR AND HORMUSJEE,
Official Liquidators' Attorneys,

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and of the NURSERY SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

THE Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN has, by an Order dated the 1st day of February 1879, APPOINTED HENRY RANDALL CORMACK, NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE, and MICHAEL ROZARIO DE QUADROS to be OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS of the abovenamed Company.—Dated this 26th day of February 1879.

J. W. ORR,
Prothonotary.

ARDESIR AND HORMUSJEE,
Official Liquidators' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and of the COLABA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

THE Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN has, by an Order dated the 1st day of February 1879, APPOINTED HENRY RANDALL CORMACK, NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE, and MICHAEL ROZARIO DE QUADROS to be OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS of the abovenamed Company.—Dated this 26th day of February 1879.

J. W. ORR,
Prothonotary.

ARDESIR AND HORMUSJEE,
Official Liquidators' Attorneys.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS. SHOT.
CARTRIDGES. WADDING.
POWDER. SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description
IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

UNSWEETENED GIN.

Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DINNER SERVICES.

BEST STONEWARE, BLUE LINE.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) have received direct from a LEADING STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY large supplies of this favourite pattern, an inspection of which they respectfully solicit.

		Cash Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
12 10 inch	Meat Plates	4 8	5 0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 27TH FEB. 1879.

Consols in London yesterday advanced from 96⅛ to 96⅜, and French Rentes further declined from 110½ to 109¾. Enfaced Rupee Paper is ¼ per cent. lower, Fours, 74½; Fours-and-a-half, 80¼.

A further withdrawal of £100,000 from the Bank of England for South America is reported, but the Money Market is still very easy, 3 months' Bank bills being discountable in the open market at ½ per cent. below the Bank minimum.

The weekly quotations for Metals show a general decline. Tile Copper is £2, Braziers 10s., Silesian Spelter 10s. per ton, and Yellow Metal 1d. per lb. lower.

In Seeds there is a fall of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed, both ex-Warehouse and to arrive, and in Calcutta Rapeseed 6d. ex-Warehouse. Soft Red Wheat is quoted 1s. per quarter higher to arrive. Cocoanut Oil is unchanged. Coffee is irregular, Mid.-Plantation Ceylon 1s. lower, Mysore 2s. per cwt. higher, G. O. Native unaltered.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market remains quiet, and Reuter reports similarly of Cotton in Liverpool. The estimate of the day's sales was only 7,000 bales, and spot prices are unchanged all round. From New York ready Mid.-Uplands is still quoted at 9¾ cents., but May shipment has receded from 10·09 to 10·06 cents. per lb. The receipts at the ports are comparatively light, the following being the comparisons:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Wednesday's Receipts.....	11,000	13,000	11,000
Five days' do	73,000	63,000	49,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	3,730,000	3,520,000	3,340,000

The weekly biddings for 45 lakhs of Council drafts on India has resulted in £157,000 being allotted to Calcutta at an average of 1s. 7·12d. and £180,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 7·1d. per rupee, tenders on both places at 1s. 7¼d. receiving in full. As compared with last week this shows a decline of 3-16d. per rupee, and the result is the more unfavourable from the fact of the whole amount not having been applied for. Reuter now quotes Bar Silver at 49¾d. per oz., the rate advised by private telegrams yesterday, but from what we have we are inclined to think the actual price is even lower.

Exchange.—The unexpectedly low rates obtained for Council drafts caused a sudded drop of ¼d. per rupee this morning, and during the day the feeling became weaker until at the close a further drop of 1-16d. was established. Even at the decline there are more remitters than sellers of bills, and it seems very probable that we have not yet seen the bottom. Bills are undoubtedly scarce, and there is nothing apparent at the moment to check the downward movement, but in the course of another fortnight we may look for an increased export trade and with it possibly more steadiness in the value of the rupee. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7⅛ to 3-16d.	per Re
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 7⅛ 9-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	..1s. 7-7-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 7¼d.	,,
Paris 3 ,, ,,	2·06	,,
Sovereigns each ...	Rs. 12-5	

In Gold, business was done for export this morning at Rs. 19-10, but at the close the quotation is Rs. 19-10-6 per tola.

On Calcutta demand drafts have receded to par to 1-16 per cent. premium. For 60 days' sight the quotation is nominal at 1½ per cent. discount.

Government Paper is weak with a downward tendency in values. Fours, Rs. 94½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99¼.

Shares.—With the exception of Mill shares the market has been quiet and in some cases slightly lower. Agra Bank shares are Rs. 5 lower, Bank of Bombays 1 per cent. down at Rs. 670. Land and Press Companies are unaltered. In Spinning Mills we quote an advance of Rs. 25 in Coorla, Great Eastern, Khandeish, Madras United, and Manockjee Petit; Rs. 50 in Hindustan, Rs. 20 in Bombay Hemp and Jute, Rs. 15 in Bombay United, Morarjee Goculdass, and Oriental, and Rs. 10 in Khutao Mucconjee. Anglo Indian have declined Rs. 5 and Prince of Wales Rs. 75 per share.

Cotton.—The drop in Exchange has rendered sellers extremely firm to-day, and for future delivery an advance of Re. 1 per candy has been established. Buyers, however, continue slow to follow the rise and only very moderate business has been done for export, both on the Green and by up-country agents. The weather up-country has become more settled again, but arrivals are still small. Here, the receipts yesterday were 3,924 bales, making a total of 25,392 bales for the week. We quote:—

Good Broach, March dely	Rs. 204	per candy
Good Omra, ready do.	,, 195	,,
Good do. March do.	,, 192	,,
F. G. F.,, do. do.	,, 183	,,
G. F. ,, do. do.	,, 178	,,

Seeds continue very firm with hardening rates, but the limited extent of the supplies prevents any extent of business.

Freights are steady with a moderate enquiry at previous rates. For Liverpool by steam 23s. 9d. to 25s.; by sail 20s to 22s 6d. For Havre a fair business has been done by steam at 30s. and for the Mediterranean ports 32s. 6d. to 33s. 9d. per ton, payable here are the current quotations.

Pice Goods show no appreciable change. A fair demand prevails in the bazaar, but notwithstanding the drop in Exchange sellers are unable to obtain any advantage in price.

Coals remain nominally unaltered, no fresh business being reported.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

Her Majesty's s. s. Ared, 700 tons, Captain F. R. Diskin, sailed yesterday for Aden.

The Barque Oribe, 392 tons, Captain C. E. Hore, will sail to-day for London, with a general cargo.

The Steamer Heselden, 975 tons, Captain E. G. Perriam, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, 21st Jan., with a cargo of 1,656 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Coconada, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Col. Anderson, Dr. Cowasjee Cursetjee, and 4 in deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co's. s. s. Nizam, 1,727 tons, Captain R. E. Barlow, which arrived in harbour on the 26th inst. from Southampton, brought the following cargo:—64 bales twist, 1,308 packages piece goods, 8 cases umbrellas, 53 cases medicine, 204 cases provision, 13 cases cochneal, 790 packages wine and spirits, 323 packages oilmanstores, 34 cases fruit, 125 cases copper, 100 casks beer, 118 casks nails, 3,290 bars and 3,091 bundles iron, 25 packages papers, 25 packages glasswares, 2 cases boots, 15 packages earthware, 50 kegs shots, 45 cases chimneys, 1,093 boxes silver, 1 box specie, 2 cases saffron, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	Heselden (s)	Perriam	Cardiff, Jan 21.
	Akola (s)	Russell	Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
27	Berths	Cricket	Galle.
	Maideen Bux	Nacoda	Damman.
	Cocenada (s)	Morris	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	H. M. S. Arab (s)...	Dickin	Aden.

The barque Oribe, Hore, to London, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Feb. ARRIVALS.
22 Agnes Oswald.....Mitchell .....Liverpool, Oct 19.
Goa (s) .....Stevenson .....Bombay, Feb 2.
Star of Africa.....Barron .....Cape Town, Dec 15.
23 Queen Victoria (s)...Sangster .....London, Jan 11.
City of Carthage(s) Jack .....Liverpool, Jan 19.

DEPARTURES.
Feb. 22.—Steamer Crusader, Timavo, Hindostan, and Baghdad.
Ship Lady Cairns.
Feb. 23.—Steamers Puttialla, and Arabia. Ship Flying Venus.
Barques Cingalese and Caroline.

PASSENGERS.
Per Star of Africa—Mrs Barron and 2 Miss Littles.
Per Goa—Mr Martin, Mr Townley, Mr Morris, Mr Shawe, Mr Chabree, Mr and Mrs Whinfield, Hon'ble H L Dampier, Mr Lowe, Mr and Mrs Langer, 3 Mail and 1 child infant.
Per City of Carthage—Captain East, Messrs Campbell and Macfarlane.

VESSELS SPOKEN.
By Queen Victoria—Ship Austriana at Sandheads.
By City of Carthage—Ship Austriana at Sandheads, waiting orders.

MADRAS.

Feb. ARRIVALS.
24 Kaisar-i-Hind (s)... .....Southampton.
25 Hindostan (s)..... .....Calcutta.
Asia s) ....Rangoon.

Feb. DEPARTURES.
24 Malda (s)..... .....Bombay and S P.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.
Per P & O Co's Steamer Kaisar-i-Hind, from Southampton, last night:—From Southampton to Calcutta—Mrs Hay, Mrs Houston, Mrs Shepherd, infant, Mr Kinder-ley, Mr Ross, and Mr Clark.
Per P & O Co's Steamer Hindostan, from Calcutta, this morning:—To Madras—Dr Mrs and Miss Silvester, Messrs Ball, Nicholson, Silvester, Triton, Webster, and Colonel Worsley.
Per s s Asia from Moulmein and Northern Ports, to-day:—From Moulmein—Mr J Johnson. From Rangoon—Colonel Beddome.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.
Per s s Hindostan,—This evening:—
To Southampton—Miss Lowe, Mr and Mrs Fortune, Mr Phillipps, Mr Chamberlin. To Malta—Mr Brace. To Brindisi—Lieut-Col Lindsay. To Melbourne—Dr Warden.

DAILY IMPORTS.—February 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Zante s—35 cases brandy, The C Bank of I A and China.
Treetham Hall s—2 cases cotton ball thread, Bhayemega Ebrahim.
Macedonia s—6 packages hardware, Esmail Abdool Ramon; 10 hogs dry white lead and 1 case brushes, Abdoolally Esmoodin; 20 barrels hams and 10 barrels bacon, Crawford and Co.
Speke Hall s—6,875 coils iron hoops, Gaddum and Co; 2 casks hardware, Jewanjee Esajee; 11 packages earthenware, Soomar Bhima; 1 case hardware, Dhunjee Jairaz.

FROM LONDON.
Presints s—5 cases toys, Essa Ebram; 6 packages hardware, Esmailjee Jewanjee.
Khiva s—4 cases playing cards, John S Elmore and Co; 10 cases Scarlet color, Tempall Cumas.
Venetia s—3 cases hams, 8 cases bacon, and 6 cases cheese, A D Jackson and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.
Macedonia s—4 casks paint of sorts and 25 drums linseed oil, Ebram Peerkhan.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Australia s—8 cases almond oil, D S Kemp and Co; 100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and sons.
Asmida s—50 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—February 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Evesham Abbey, 55 cwts myrabollams, Dhurmusee Nanjee.—Knight Companion—445 cwts oair yarn, Bhanjee Purshotum.
Bellona s—13 bales hemp, Joonus Tyebjee and Co; 65 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 61 bales cotton, dropping, Khimjee Keesowjee; 30 bales wool, Damodur Heerjee; 200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.
Speke Hall s—50 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 23 bales wool, James Mackintosh and Co; 160 bales cotton, Forbes and Co; 350 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 437½ cwts myrabollams, Jetta Purshotum; 30 bales wool, Davidass Nurotum; 90 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR LONDON.
Estepona s—43⅞ cwts munjeet, Poonja Jewraz; 22 cwts Eteeth, Jaithanund Motoomull; 53 cases silk, Goolamhoosein Janmahamed; 15½ cwts cardamoms, Hurjeewan Mohundass and Co; 9½ cwts indigo, Mungoomull Mayaram; 7½ cwts indigo, Tilloomull Chiwondass; 145½ cwts ginger, Bhanjee Purshotum and Co.
Scotland s—42 bales skins, Dost Mahomed Hassumbhoy,

FOR HAVRE.
Scotland s—250 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 98 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Marina s—115 cwts coffee, Hurrydass Luckmedass; 30 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Bengal s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,000½ cwts groundnuts, A Blascheck and Co.
Arago s—1,050½ cwts teel seed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Australia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 157 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Sicily s—2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Venetia s—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Presnitz s—100 bales cotton, A C Dady and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Presnitz s—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 300 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Venetia s—150 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR ANCONA.
Venetia s—130½ cwts coffee, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Rajpootana s—100 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Setna; 93 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass; 68 bales cotton, Rahimtoolabhoy Khayraz; 50 bales cotton, Ramnath Babool.

FOR HONGKONG.
Khiva s—89 cwts sandalwood, and 1½ cwts toor dall, and 219 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 25 bales twist, S N Tullatee, 100 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee; 25 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Feerbhoy; 25 bales twist, Cursetjee Rustomjee and Co; 44 chests opium, M J Abraham; 75 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co; 160 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 25 pcls cloves, Nanjeebhoy Goolam Hoosein; 7 cases fishmaws and 27 cases sharkfins, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Khiva s—20 bales grey T cloth, David Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT—February 28.

[Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill.]
Appeals for hearing and final disposal.
353—Tyabjee and S—Arubehaw *alias* Eduljee Cursetjee vs Forabjee Muncherjee Gorewala—Muljee and B.
387—Smith and F—Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata and others vs Hajee Abboo Taleb Bebanee and others—Shapurjee and T, Hearn C and L, and Lynch and T.

[Before the Honorable Sir Charles Sargent.]
For Judgment.
507-78—Prescott and W—J C Lanyon and another vs Mahomed Hajee Jewa Noormahomed—Craigie L and O.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
717-76—Smith and F—Jusseda vs Dharsey Oodhowjee and others—Lynch and T, and Hearn, C and L and in person.
For further directions and Costs on Commissioner's report.
470-74—Smith and F—Muncherjee Cowasjee Davur and another vs Mithibai—Jefferson and P.
Long Causes.
356-78—Rimington H and G—Oodhowjee Nathoo vs Morarjee Currumsey and others—A F Turner.
658—76—Shapurjee and T—Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama and others vs W London and others—Crawford and B, and Hearn C and L.
Act X of 1866—J C Cama—In the matter of the Albert Mills Company, Choonilal Nanchand and others, petitioners—Tyabjee and S, Macfarlane and G, and Smith and F.

[Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley.]
For Judgment on Motion.
134-79—Hearn C and L—Hormusjee Bejunjee Dantra vs the Fleming S and W Company—Craigie L and O, and Ardeshir and H.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
237-76—Jefferson and P—Muncherjee Shernidjee Mistry vs Nursoo Dhurmajee and another—Crawford and B.
402-78—Chalk and W—Gujanund Crushnarao vs Vithuldass Purshotumdass and others—B N, and B and B.
600-78—Jefferson and P—Khimjee Jeewa vs John Fleming and others Rimington, H and D and Shapoorjee and T.
587-78—Macfarlane and G—Coverdhal and others vs Burjorjee Rustomjee Mody—Smith and F.
508-78—Ardeshir and H—C A Turner vs Hajee Ahmed bin Mahomed Syed Pathan—Rimington, H and C.
582-78—In person—Meroba Purshotum Dhurn vs Laxmibai—In person.
(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.)
(At 3 o'clock P.M.)
For Judgment.
704-77—Macfarlane and G—Nagoo Purbajee vs the Municipality of Alibaug—Crawford and B.
541-78—Smith and F—Sadasew Atmaram and others vs Bhicaji Saccaram and another—H Bicknell.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 26th February 1879.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·862
Temperature of the Air	78·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·8
Dew Point do.	70·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·769
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 2 p.m.)	82·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)...	71·6
General Direction of Wind...N, ESE, NNW, NW,	WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	180

Rain ..... 0·00

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—February 25.
Peters, Lieut, 43rd Light Infantry, on leave, from Deolalee.
February 26.
Johnson, Major, 4th Cavalry H C, from leave, from England.
Cuninchan, Major, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Elliott, Lieut, 13th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Stanton, Lieut Col, R E, on leave, from England.
DEPARTURES.—February 27.
Macnaghten, Major, 2nd Light Cavalry, to rejoin, to ——.
Pemberton, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Khandwa.
Willins, Lieut Col, 14th Sikhs, to rejoin, to Umballa.
Elliott, Lieut, 15th Hussars, to rejoin, to Lucknow.
Stanton, Lieut Col, R E, from leave, to Calcutta.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, February 27.)

Military Department.
Bombay Castle, 20th February 1879.
Lieut Col J T Robinson, Ordnance Cattle Farm, Hissar, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.
Colonel R H Price, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.
The undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Major J Jacob, Staff Corps; Colonel I M Greig, R E; Conductor E Young, Ordnance Department.
The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave for three months, on medical certificate:—Captain J Kelly, P W Department, six months, medical certificate.
The undermentioned Officer, having completed twenty-six years service, to be Lieut Colonel from the date specified: Major F P Forteath, 20th Feb.
The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for fifteen months, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Major E M Woodcock, Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Fyzabad, Oude.
Hon Surgeon D Munday has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.
Captain F H Blanshard, Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for four months, on private affairs.
The services of Captain R Westmacott, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief from the 1st March next.
The undermentioned officer is allowed leave to Europe for six months, from date of departure in April next, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Colonel W W Goodfellow, C B, R E, Superintending Engineer, Southern Division.

Marine Department.
His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H E Jacomb, Collector of Bombay, to be a Trustee of the Port of Bombay, vice Mr F F Arbuthnot, resigned.

Ecclesiastical Department.
The Rev A Polehampton is confirmed in the appointment of Chaplain of Devlali visiting Asirgarh and Dhulia.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 24th February 1879.
Captain G E Hancock has been appointed to act as Fourth Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, in addition to his own duties as Superintendent of surveys under the Rajasthanik Court, Kathiawar.
Captain J Humfrey is appointed to be District Superintendent of Police in the Ahmedabad District, vice Captain Westmacott, resigned.
Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Bhaskar is appointed to act as Third Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay during the absence of Mr J J Warden, or until further orders.
Mr R W S Pinhey, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay while Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Bhaskar acts as Third Judge of that Court, or until further orders.
Mr K T Best to resume charge of the office of Head Master of the Ahmedabad High School, and to be Principal and Professor of English Literature in the Arts College about to be opened at Ahmedabad.
Mr A Barrett to act as Principal of the Elphinstone High School during the absence of Mr H P Jacob, or until further orders.
Mr T S Hamilton, Second Assistant Collector, Ahmednagar, is allowed privilege leave for three months on being relieved of his duties.
Mr A Keyser, First Assistant Collector, Poona, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 3rd March.
Mr J McLeod Campbell is appointed to act as First Assistant Collector, Poona, during the absence of Mr Keyser on privilege leave.
Mr G H D Wilson, C S, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has allowed Mr Wilson, C S, an extension of leave for one week.
Mr J F Fleet, C S, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.
Mr J McLeod Campbell, C S, having returned to the Presidency on the 19th inst., the remaining portion of his furlough for two years and six months granted to him from 25th August 1876 is cancelled, and he is allowed subsidiary leave for fifteen days.
Captain A B Portman to act as Inspector General of Registration and Stamps during the absence of Mr Fligate on privilege leave.
Mr A A C Jervoise, Acting Collector of Thana, is allowed furlough for fourteen months from the 7th April. He is also allowed subsidiary leave from the 1st to the 7th idem.
Assistant Surgeon Shantaram Vithal is allowed sick leave of absence for six months.
Sergeant J Walker, R E, Overseer, First Grade, has passed an examination in Marathi, and Captain W Scott, Acting Assistant Agent, Governor General, Baroda, in charge Okhamandal, and Mr F W Forsten in Gujarati.
His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H E Jacomb to be a Member of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, vice Mr A C Trevor, resigned.
Mr J B Braddon, Deputy Examiner of Public Works Accounts First Grade, assumed charge of his duties in the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, on the forenoon of the 20th Feb.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. SEXTON, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 27th February 1879.
1 A Committee as follows will assemble at Head Quarters on Saturday next, 1st March, at 12 o'clock noon, to report on the arms and accoutrements, and other Govt property and clothing in possession of the Corps.
President—Capt Forbes.
Members—The Quarter Master and Quarter Master Serjeant.
2 The following Rifles are urgently required as Head Quarters:—Nos 25, 423 and 432.
3 The undermentioned having joined are taken on the strength and posted to a company as follows:—
No 879 Vol Steers F, D Company.
No 881 Bugler Goldsworthy S, A Company.
By Order,
T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjt.,
Bombay V. R. C.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

The FOURTH SERIES of LECTURES will be delivered in Bombay in the first, or cold weather, term of 1879-80.
Subject.—English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources.
The Series will consist of not fewer than six Lectures.
Candidates for the Lectureship are invited to send in their applications to the undersigned on or before the first day of May next.
By order,
PETER PETERSON, M. A.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 10th February 1879.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.
ROBOTTOM—RAEBURN—February 24th, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, by the Rev. D. Macpherson, M. A., G. D. H. Robottom to Annie Raeburn.

DEATH.
SHARKEY—February 18th, on the road between Koomatgi and Sirur, Kaladgi District, Edmund De la Garde Sharkey, C. S,

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.
CRAEN—February 24th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. Patrick Craen, of a daughter.
CHANNER—February 22nd, at Dharmsala, the wife of Major G. C. Channer, 29th Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.
FITZGERALD—February 22nd, at Bangalore, the wife of Dr. FitzGerald, Dy. Surgeon General, I. M. D., of a daughter.
HENDLEY—February 22nd, at Jeypore, the wife of Surgeon T. H. Hendley, Jeypore Agency, of a son.
LEITCH—February 23rd, at Calcutta, the wife of H. J. Leitch, of a daughter.
MASTERS—February 17th, at Bankipore, Patna, the wife of C. C. Masters, Esq., of a daughter.
SERAHAN—February 21st, at Dehra, the wife of Captain Charles Serahan, R. E., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.
COWIE—HUBAND—February 22nd, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, John Cowie, M.A., (Cantab) to Katharine Huband, late Superintendent of Nursing, General Hospital, Calcutta,

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1879.

As we anticipated, Lord Cranbrook's reply to the deputations from Lancashire which came to ask for the immediate repeal of the cotton import duties contains nothing to alarm Indian taxpayers so far at least as the finances of the year 1879-80 are concerned. The new Secretary of State for India merely reiterated the pledge Lord Salisbury gave to Manchester three years ago, that the policy of the Indian Government should have for its steadfast aim the repeal of these duties; but he was careful to give no clue as to the time when it may be expected that this pledge will be redeemed. Moderate men in India as well as in England will be disposed to allow that Manchester can make out an excellent case for the repeal of these duties, and that they ought to be repealed as soon as the revenue they bring in can be spared. Much nonsense is talked in this country about the selfishness of the English manufacturers in continuing an agitation which it is assumed will benefit them alone. We often see disdainful paragraphs in that curiosity of politico-economical literature, the *Pioneer*, full of the fiercest scorn for the selfish and dishonest English millowners, who, having lost the command of the Eastern markets through selling adulterated cloth, now attribute their deserved ruin to what they are pleased to call protective duties. We remember reading on one occasion a brief but crushing demonstration that English manufacturers were only tradespeople, and that to put money into their pockets was not to benefit the great English nation. The writer of this scathing invective against the shopkeeping and mercantile classes was evidently unaware that trade is the life-blood of England, and that, unless trade flourishes, revenue must decay, and no means be left for maintaining those services which Mr. Bright once brutally described as "a gigantic system of outdoor relief for the British aristocracy." It is England's interest that the cotton industry in Lancashire should flourish; and an English Ministry is, therefore, perfectly justified in trying to obtain the abolition of duties which check the demand for English cotton goods in India. We do not know that any one now denounces these duties as, except in a small degree, protective. What is maintained is that, by increasing the prices of goods of which Manchester has the monopoly, they limit consumption and that, if they were removed, a brisker trade would at once spring up. It is a common fallacy to suppose that the English manufacturers expect to make an additional profit of 5 per cent. on sales when the duties are abolished. The consumers will get nearly the full benefit of the remission; and no advantage will accrue to the English millowner except that legitimately springing from the more extensive transactions the Indian consumer will thus be encouraged to enter upon. It cannot, in our opinion, be doubted, then, that the removal of these duties, when the Treasury can spare the money, would be a boon to both India and England. The weak point of the speech of Mr. Raynsford Jackson, the leader of the chief deputation to Lord Cranbrook, is that he seemed to be quite ignorant of the real financial condition of this country; for he spoke of Sir John Strachey as having reduced taxation last year, in apparent ignorance of the fact that a Licence Tax was levied throughout the Empire, that the Salt Tax was increased in Bombay and Madras, and that new cesses on land were imposed in other provinces. India cannot do without the revenue derived from the import duties at present, though after even one year of prosperity she could probably afford to do so. We can understand and sympathize with the impatience of the English manufacturers, in the present depressed state of trade, to get this work done at once; but we fear they must wait till next year. We hope that meanwhile they will be shrewd enough not to be led away by Lord Cranbrook's insidious suggestion that a low rate of exchange does them more harm than a 5 per cent. import duty. Undoubtedly the tendency of a low rate of exchange is to discourage the import trade; but, on the other hand, by encouraging the export trade, it gives the Indian consumer a better return for his produce, and so enables him to buy larger quantities of foreign produce. Of course, Indian officials would be only too delighted if they could delude Manchester into supporting their agitation for raising the rupee to par; but the long-headed man of Manchester no doubt understand that to injure the export trade of this country and impoverish the Indian consumer by tampering with the currency would be, in familiar phrase, to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs.

A story is current of a certain missionary who carried the Gospel with fire and sword into the wilds of New Zealand. Some native teachers belonging to the reverend gentleman were killed and eaten by the savages around, whereupon our church warrior, having first armed a number of his flock, marched upon the enemy at the head of his men. How completely he avenged the unfortunate teachers is shown in a long list of burning houses and slaughtered cannibals; nevertheless, that philanthropical society from which our military missionary was accredited was grievously exercised by his proceedings, which certainly seem to have taken an untoward turn. But the society could say little in front of the inevitable. The teachers were eaten, and those who banqueted thus curiously on tuition were themselves food for worms. There was nothing to be done under all the circumstances, but to lament the necessity which brought about this untoward chain of events; and it is at least satisfactory that it was all not attributed to the mysterious workings of an inscrutable Providence. The occurrence, however, affords food for reflection. It might be inquired by what right, human or divine, a bellicose missionary waged war upon an inoffensive people on their own lands—a people who asked nothing of him or of his society but to be left alone? The Mosaic law of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth might seem at first sight to justify the reverend incendiary, but examination will show that *that* plea will not hold water. For a later dispensation, under which the society in question sends its missionaries forth, has pronounced the Mosaic law to be out of date, and advises those who find themselves in the position of this muscular Christian to love their enemies and to do good to those who hate them. It will also be remembered how the disciples were rebuked when they proposed to call down fire from heaven upon the heads of certain villagers; in fact, one may look in vain for any scriptural warrant of the missionary's vigorous, and it will be admitted, thoroughly *English* action.

Though savages, the New Zealanders have a strong case against the reverend gentleman and the society he represents, and it is almost a pity that the tattooed survivors cannot bring their action into Court. A case of the kind would serve to clear away some cobwebs from the British Temple of Justice and Truth. Here we have Macaulay's New Zealander on his native heath, and living as peacably as is consistent with the manners and customs of his country. He had dined,—most probably at the fashionable hour, or whatever represents a quarter to eight in New Zealand social life,—on native teacher, upon a *roti* seasoned with erudition. Our New Zealander was, in short, very much at home when "to him" the missionary was very much abroad. The latter was there without invitation. The savages, who delight in a free life, immunity from sickness, and all the cures of civilisation, had sent him no invitation. It was of his own free choice that he was in New Zealand and in a situation where he might be possibly any day called upon to adorn the native sideboard as a cold joint. Clearly it was the missionary's duty either to depart as an unwelcome guest, or to abide the consequences. That is to say, his duty as a *missionary*, if not as a *man*. In the latter character his courage and military genius are admirable, though what precise business, even as a man, he might have in New Zealand which would bear legal examination, it would be difficult to say. There is no business or duty that we know of which justifies trespass and following upon it—arson and murder.

There is precedent, indeed, for these crimes in the history of nations, but nations can do what individuals cannot. And until lately nations thought proper to throw a disguise, a thin disguise it is true, over their buccaneering, murdering costumes when they put them on. It was with the best intentions in the world that every war we can remember has been waged, though, generally speaking, they all ended in pillage of one kind or another, and bloodshed of course. It is as refreshing as novel to hear this Afghan war boldly announced as a war having a material, not a moral, purpose. It is a rectification of frontier war, and perhaps its straightforward candour encouraged the reverend gentleman above alluded to, to wage a rectification of cannibals war upon his own account. Unfortunately, what is noble in the action of nations often seems "really mean" in that of individuals, though the policy of both may be at the same time identical, and so it is that one may distinguish an immense difference between the British Maori War and the "war of the teachers" waged privately in New Zealand the other day, though in point of fact the chief difference is only one of comparison—the great with the small. And this reverend gentleman, who seems to have mistaken his profession, might be a hero in aKffirland, when he is only a butcher in New Zealand.

A popular saying in scientific circles is that the world is on the eve of some marvellous discovery which will bring about the joys of a millennium. There will be an end of war in the halcyon days coming, it is said, and the nations will live in peace and unity. For the sake of the poor savages, we are glad to hear this. By this time they have had about enough of our boasted civilisation, and (in New Zealand),—Christianity. It would be an affectation to pretend that the Christianity the abovementioned missionary carried into the wilds of New Zealand was agreeable to the people, or calculated to improve their every day existence. It would be similar hypocrisy to assert that the Red Indians of America, or the natives of the Pacific Isles, are benefited by the civilisation which destroys the one with whiskey and kidnaps the other into slavery. There is hardly anyone who perhaps more requires the happy change predicted for this earth than the poor savage who, because he is poor, is not let alone. He is marked out by distinguished travellers (who might be housebreakers' touts) for pillage. They call it commerce. He is infected—he whose only illnesses were those caused by fractures—with the most loathsome diseases. He is taught to love strong liquors to his destruction, and to create luxuries for which he has thereafter to slave. They call this civilisation. Surely he may look forward with anxiety to the non-intervention era predicted by the *savans*, to a period when every kind of injustice and cruelty will have to be practised under the prostituted titles of Christianity and Civilisation.

We can hardly take leave of this New Zealand drama, or tragedy, or dinner party, or whatever it is, without remarking upon the curious *denouement* of the tale. Having burnt down houses and cut the throats of the inhabitants, the missionary is reported to have held out the hand of good fellowship to the remainder, and desired them to "allow bygones to be bygones." A magnanimous as well as a bellicose missionary! And doubtless, so far as the indigestibility of the teachers permitted, the poor savages willingly consented. When a strong man armed stands over your burning homestead, his hands ensanguined with the blood of your nearest and dearest, it is prodigious condescension on his part to forget and forgive. And yet we call savages barbarous, cruel, sanguinary, and other hard names, and above all—heathen, after this? With every respect for our warlike missionary, whose boldness of action and courage is beyond dispute, we cannot but think that he had need of the forgiveness of these people who were after all only acting upon their instincts in assimilating his teachers.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Mr. Albert Grant has at last come to the Bankruptcy Court and presented his petition for protection. This is the principal event of the week in a financial sense, and an event it undoubtedly is. The sole explanation of the step is of course the litigation with which the Baron is overwhelmed. The Emma Mine and the Lisbon Tramway suits might not in themselves crush him, but he knows that, if after long struggle and great expense he ultimately got the best of his assailants in both cases, he would merely have to begin again *de novo* with a fresh set of assailants, and that the fighting might go on for ten years to come. During all that time he could do no good; he would be shut out in a great degree from new business; and he could not form any connections that he could put to any practical use. Any profits he might make might be swept away in law expenses, for his enemies, who are legion, would take care to give him no respite. On the other hand, bankruptcy sweeps off all past liabilities and all uncertainty. The fact of his being bankrupt will of itself put a summary stop to many of the law suits in progress and threatened, for no shareholder, whatever his grievance, would care to throw away money in law expenses against a penniless man, and although by the existing Bankruptcy Act Grant would always be liable to his creditors until he had paid them 10 per cent in the pound, still the gross amount of those liabilities will be greatly reduced by the act of failure. The present amount of those liabilities is called £680,000, a respectable enough sum, but I believe the

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

GENERAL JENKIN'S EXPEDITION.

JALLALABAD, FEB. 25.

The force under General Jenkins has just returned from the Lughman Valley. Major Cavagnari considers the expedition to have been a great success politically. Most of the Khan's headmen were brought in as hostages given for the production of the Khan. At Lughman crowds of armed men were seen, but no collision took place. A Ghazi attempted the life of a native officer, when the Guides cut him down and killed him on the spot.

The force reconnoitred thirty miles up the valley, which is described as beautiful, fertile, and populous. Sirdar Wali Mahomed accompanied the force.

Heavy rain fell at Lughman last night, and good rain here to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE ZULU WAR.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

Government has asked for an extraordinary credit of £1,500,000 on account of the Zulu war.

THE HADDINGTON ELECTION.

At the Haddington election, the Liberal candidate has been returned.

Consols closed at 96⅛, being a rise of ⅛ on last quotation.

THE PLAGUE IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 26.

One case of plague has occurred here.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, FEB. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ava, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here to-day.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 27.

The P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamer Sumatra, with the outward English Mails of the 14th inst., left for Bombay at 10 o'clock last night.

The same Company's steamer Australia left for Calcutta at 11 a. m. yesterday.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

THE ROYAL EXECUTIONS AT MANDALAY.

RANGOON, FEB. 27.

Mandalay letters which arrived here last night report the number of executions greatly exaggerated. The total number of persons executed was about 32. Everything is quiet in the city.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4 5-16d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7⅜
6 per cents. Rupee Paper	74⅛
4½ per cent. do.	80⅜
3 per cent. Consols for account.	96⅜
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	109½
Bar Silver	49½

About £100,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

Departure—Clan Ronald.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, FEB. 27, 2-5 P.M.

Mail Steamer Hindostan, from Calcutta, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	...Is. 7⅞ to 3-16d.	per Re
Do. 6 months' sight	...Is. 7⅛ to 9-16d.	"
Credits, 8	" " ...Is. 7 7-16d.	"
Documents, 3	" " ...Is. 7¾d.	"
Notes	" " ...2-6.	
Sovereigns each	...Rs. 12-5.	

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE was too busy to give evidence before the Famine Commission on Wednesday or yesterday; but he will be examined to-day. All the members of the Commission, including the illustrious General Strachey, are now present in Bombay. Next week the Commission breaks up. Mr. Caird goes home by Monday's Mail steamer, and General Strachey by that of the 10th of March; while the civilian members will, it is understood, adjourn to Simla to prepare their report. The utmost secrecy is maintained with regard to the proceedings of the Commission. This is done, we understand, out of consideration for newspapers, which might otherwise be compelled to fill their pages with a mass of very dull matter in a busy season.

WE hear that Captain Stokes, of the 83rd, who was till lately the Adjutant of that regiment, has been promoted by Commander-in-Chief to the succeed Lieutenant Dunne as Adjutant of the Bombay Volunteers. But why is Lieutenant Dunne not left with a corps which he has brought into a state of high efficiency, instead of being allowed to go home with his regiment, the 2nd Queen's? An Adjutant of Volunteers who does his duty can hardly be a popular man; but Lieutenant Dunne is certainly not unpopular with either men or officers, and a large share of the credit of the only successful attempt that has been made in Bombay to keep a strong Volunteer Corps together belongs to him. It would seem therefore to be a mistake to remove him from the Adjutancy now.

TRAVELLERS who have occasion to use the Nizam's State Railway will be glad to learn that the inconvenient and long delay to which they have been subjected at Wadi junction, whether travelling in the direction of Poona or Madras, will come to an end to-day, and that the trains on that line will be so timed from to-morrow as to run in connection with the Bombay and Madras Mail trains on the G. I. P. Railway. The convenience of the travelling public has also been greatly enhanced on the former line by the putting on a second passenger train daily; from to-morrow there will be two up and two down passenger trains.

WE learn that a band of dacoits, numbering from various accounts from 150 to 200 men, looted the village of Dhamari in the Poona Collectorate on the night of the 23rd instant. Seven shops were broken into and property to the value of Rs. 3,000 taken away. On the 24th the band were at Chinchli, a village in the Khed Taluka of the Poona District. A party of the Poona Horse, from Sirur, at the requisition of the Civil authorities, had left for the scene of the outrage.

THE doings of the Royal Bombay Golf Club have been watched from afar, and an interest created in its proceedings, which has produced a very pleasing and palpable result. The members of this Club have just received the gratifying intimation from the Honorary Secretary of the London Scottish Golf Club, that at one of its recent meetings a sum of money was voted for a cup to be presented for a challenge trophy to their Bombay *confreres*, as a token of the interest of the Scottish Golfites in our local Club, which has—so these distant friends very appreciatively say—"done so much to further Golf both at home and abroad." We believe that this generous testimony to the devotion displayed by the Bombay Golf Club in their manly and hazardous sport is well deserved, and that the fame of this Club has reached wherever this hardy national sport is pursued.

WITH reference to the statement, originating in the Lahore paper, that General Strachey has been entrusted with the arrangement of the necessary preliminaries for the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company taking over the working of the Indus Valley State Railway, the facts are that the original proposal on this subject emanated from Sir Andrew Clarke, who arranged the whole of the details with the Agent of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company. The matter was not referred to General Strachey, who has resumed his work as President of the Famine Commission.

THE *Court Journal* ends an account of the parentage of Major-General Roberts with this sentence:—

"It may be added that General Frederick Roberts was born in India by the accident of his father being on service there at the time of his birth."

We presume Mrs. Roberts, the General's mother—who was, we are told, a daughter of Mr. A. Bunbury, one of an old family in the county of Tipperary—was also in India at the time of "the accident."

THE *Indian Mirror* publishes the following sensational and curiously told story of an encounter with a tiger, supplied by Babu Doman Chunder Chowdry, Zemindar of Maldah:—"On the morning, 6th Bhaddra, Kishen Lal and myself went with five elephants to the Kaduband jungle, four miles to the north of Rohanpore. My *howda* was on Makhna—Kishen Lal had his on Dantal. At 9 a. m., we encountered a tiger, and bang went two bullets from my rifle, hitting stripes, I suppose, on the loin and the belly, and Kishen Lal hit him on the thigh. Most probably, the bullets did not break the bones, and the 'spotted foe' took shelter at some distance, in the water of a hollow overhung with long glassy jungle, and was, of course, not visible. I at once followed the game with a couple of elephants, one being only a beater. Poor Makhna, on which I was mounted, unfortunately fell into the hollow; and, quick as lightning, the tiger was on his back, biting him. I lost no time in giving stripes one bullet in his right foreleg, and a second in his belly; and yet the fight between the elephant and the tiger continued. The moment was critical. The feat of remaining in the *howda* became extremely difficult. With his trunk Makhna dragged stripes down four or five times, and the latter made the bulky body of the former, shake right and left some fourteen or fifteen times. During this struggle, the *mahut* fell on the ground from the elephant's neck, but had the dexterity to mount his back again and then to lodge himself on the back of the *howda*, which shook so fearfully that at times it would come swinging to the ground. Of course, now the combat was 'hand-to-hand,' and lasted for nearly an hour. The four remaining elephants followed me at first; but what with the struggle between their comrade and stripes, and the roaring of the one and the cries of the other, they became uncontrollable, beat a hasty retreat, and took their stand more than 60 yards off. Dear Kishen Lal tried his best to come up to me, but the Dantal was too much frightened to obey the *mahut*. Chand Tara, poor creature! did afterwards come towards me, but she was only a beater, and took her stand some 15 feet behind. Poor Makhna was much the worse for this singular combat, and fell prostrate on his right side, and stripes, too, fell on the ground. The tiger lay some four or five feet from me. Not seeing me, my followers were alarmed. They kicked up a row, Kishen Lal crying out 'uncle killed by tiger.' To see me was impossible. Lying on the ground, I thought of God, pressed against the *howda*, handled the rifle, and gave stripes a bullet. It told upon his neck; but yet he did not let go his hold of the elephant, which was still lying on his side. The contents of the other barrel I emptied into the tiger's back. He then left Makhna and all was over with stripes in an instant. The elephant was now on his legs. The *mahut* got upon his neck, and I mounted the *howdah* Makhana, poor creature! has been hurt in his trunk in ten or twelve places. The tiger measured thirteen feet from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail. This is but a faint outline of what actually took place. *Many a tiger has fallen by my rifle; but never in my life did I witness such a lavai.*"

AMONG the MSS. of the late Sir Henry Miers Elliot, K.C.B., which have been recently acquired by the trustees of the British Museum, there are several which relate to Afghanistan and the neighbouring territories. The Oriental Manuscript, No. 1861, contains a very good account in Persian of the various tribes formerly and now constituting the Afghan nationality; at the present moment its interest should especially recommend it to readers of the original sources of Indian and Asiatic history.

ELEVEN ladies presented themselves for examination at the recent Matriculation examination of the University of London; of these nine passed; out of the nine, six are in the Honours division, four being marked as deserving prizes, and one standing second among the whole number of candidates examined.

THE *Exchange Gazette* of St. Petersburg, writing on the financial condition of Russia, observes that the debt of Russia to Europe is so large that the slightest fall in the exchange would cause the Russian Treasury great losses on the payment of the interest on that debt. Besides this, there are a great number of private debts, which are mostly in the hands of foreigners. The obligations of the Mutual Land Credit Society amount to 141,000,000 roubles, and those of other land banks to 200,000,000; and the payments due on these obligations cannot be postponed, for the property mortgaged would at once be sold at ruinous prices. Moreover, Russia is threatened with a quarantine on her western frontier; this would stop the exportation of corn, and be absolute ruin to her agricultural population. The only thing to be done under these circumstances is, according to the *Exchange Gazette*, to give a fixed value to the paper rouble, by ceasing all further issues of paper money, and to seek employment for the now unproductive capital of the country. Economy is very useful in itself, but it is not the only thing necessary. If higher taxes are required from the people they must be offered increased means of gain. The Russian *St. Petersburg Gazette*, on the other hand, attributes the danger of financial ruin which threatens Russia to the policy of Germay. "The object," it says, "of the proposed closing of our frontier by a cordon of troops is probably to place us in a most perilous position both from an economical and a political point of view. It is another mark of Germany's gratitude for our conduct during the Franco-Prussian war. The first report of the proposed measure against Russia caused a fall in the rate of the paper rouble, which, thanks to the efforts of our so-called friends at Berlin, has already for some time been sinking. Of course, if our exports are stopped, even for a short period, a terrible financial crisis in Russia will follow. Politically our position would be even more difficult, if the German, Austrian, and Roumanian armies cut our communications with our troops in Bulgaria, as we have scarcely any ships in the Black Sea. One report says that it is hoped in Berlin that the proposed measures will not only keep the plague out of Germany, but make Russia more conciliatory on the question of a commercial treaty with that country; another that they are intended to compel Russia to abstain from exercising any further influence over the Slavs in Turkey. In a word, the object is to take the opportunity afforded by our present misfortune in order to ruin the manufactures of Moscow, Nijni-Novgorod, Yaroslav, and Vladimir, by opening the Russian markets to German goods, and to make us abandon the fruits of the victories on the Danube which we have gained by so many sacrifices."

AT a meeting of the Philological Society, on the 17th ultimo, a paper was read by Mr. E. L. Brandreth, "On the Gaurian Languages compared with the Romance." By Gaurian were meant those modern languages of India which were derived from the Sanskrit. The reader said that the changes by which Sanskrit had become Gaurian, and Latin Romance, were so remarkably alike that it was worth while putting them side by side. The resemblance extended both to the phonology and to the other parts of the grammar of each group. It was to the eleventh century that the first real specimens of Romance belonged; while our knowledge of Gaurian dated from the end of the twelfth century. Very little was known of the spoken language of either domain for several centuries previous to these dates; but, as was shown, the popular dialects of each group during this period must have been diverging more and more from the ancient form preserved in the literary language, until they attained their latest stage of change and development in the different modern languages. The present paper related only to the phonology; in a second paper Mr. Brandreth proposed to deal with the comparative morphology of the two groups.

M. WILLIAM HENRY WADDINGTON, the new Prime Minister of France, is, according to the Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, not only a moderate Broad Churchman in religion, he is moderate in his politics, as an English Whig might be. Born of English parents, he was educated at Rugby, where he remained from 1841 to 1845. From school he went with an exhibition to Trinity, Cambridge. Here he became a scholar of his college, and graduated in 1849 as second in the first class of the Classical Tripos, and was bracketed equal as Chancellor's medallist. While at school M. Waddington was renowned for his prowess at all athletic sports; and on going to Cambridge he speedily attained distinction on the river as one of the best oars in the Second Trinity boat, and as a member of the University crew. He rowed No. 6 in the winning boat against Oxford from Putney to Mortlake, in 1849. In the same boat as himself pulled Mr. De Rutzen, at present one of the stipendiary magistrates of London; and in the rival crew sat Mr. J. W. Chitty, of Balliol, who for many years afterwards acted as umpire at the University races, and was accounted one of the best aquatic judges on the Thames. M. Waddington's fine training in the field and on the river has imparted something bluff to his demeanour, and helped to give him a bodily strength which makes of him a Samson among French statesmen. He is a powerfully built man, with a ringing voice; but he speaks slowly and with a decided English accent. He is grave in countenance, deliberate in his movements; he dresses like an English gentleman (which is very different from dressing like a Frenchman), and nothing ever puts him out. Among the minor talents which he possesses is that of an accomplished draughtsman; and during a tedious debate he may generally be seen sketching caricatures of honourable members on his blotting-pad. He must have portrayed MM. Grévy and Gambetta in a score of different attitudes; and he has been known to disconcert dull speakers in the tribune by his quiet manner of looking at them with his pencil poised while they spoke. M. Waddington's rise in the political world has been very rapid. A land-owner in the Aisne, he was president of the council-general in that department before being elected to the National Assembly of 1871. M. Thiers chose him as Minister of Education in 1873; but he only held that post two days, and did not return to office until he obtained the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in the Dufaure Cabinet of 1877. He sat in the Left Centre group as a private member, and was believed to be an Orleanist until events convinced him that the Republic was the regime best calculated to give peace to his adopted country. M. Waddington is the personal friend of M. Gambetta, and will probably accept the tacit lead of the latter's ministerial henchman, M. de Freycinet, who must now be regarded as the real Prime Minister. M. Waddington possesses, however, most of the qualities which make a statesman popular as Premier, and his influence will be great in his Cabinet—though, possibly, not paramount.

BOMBAY.

THE band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play at the Sky Races on the Kennedy Sea Face this evening at 5 o'clock.

THE Lotteries upon to-morrow's Gymkhana Sky Races will be continued at the Gymkhana to-night, after the Races.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 22nd February, was 52 feet and 8 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 48 feet 4 tenths.

THE annual public meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society will be held at 8 o'clock this evening in the General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadevi, when a report of the Society's operations during the past year will be submitted. The attendance of the friends of the Society is invited.

THE *Poona Observer* says:—"The 7th Squad of Volunteers (Poona) concluded their class-firing yesterday; six out of nine qualified as marksmen, Corporal S. G. Brebner being at the head of the list with a score of 168. This places him at the head of the Battalion, the best score in Bombay being 163." The last stat-ment is incorrect. Pte. Louis Frank, C. Company, and Pte. Hall, B. Company, each scored 178.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 17th February was Rs. 1,11,86,895, add silver received during the week Rs. 10,67,136. The sum of 10,00,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 1,12,54,031. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 79,24,355 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 25th February, was 508, being 30 more than in the previous week, 33 less than the total of the week ending 26th February 1878, and 81 more than the mean of the corresponding week in the preceding five years. During the week 258 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 39·86. There were 172 deaths from remittent fever, being 15 more than in the previous week and 36 less than in the same period last year. There were 2 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 7 for the week previous. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 50, 22, and 31 respectively, as compared with 39, 20, and 24 last year.

A DECREE AGAINST THE MANDVIS. AND W. COMPANY.—In the suit of Ramjee Crishnajee and others, Sir Charles Sargent yesterday passed a decree against the company for Rs. 10,000, with interest and costs Rs. 270. The amount was due on a promissory note, dated 3rd November 1878. Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Ardaseir and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Inverarity for the company and Mr. Macpherson for the petitioners for a winding-up by the Court, moved for a stay of execution. A stay of execution was granted until the disposal of the petition of 12th February 1879 or until further order.

W. NICOL AND CO.'S TRUST DEED.—With reference to the case of the Chartered Mercantile Bank *vs.* W. Nicol and Co., which appeared in the Charles Sargent's list at the High Court yesterday, Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter for the plaintiffs, moved that the case stand over till three weeks after his Lordship's judgment was given in the case of the Oriental Bank Corporation and others. Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy, consented for the defendants, and an order was made accordingly.

BREACH OF TRUST.—A Hindu goldsmith, named Luximon Sookul, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of committing criminal breach of trust in respect of a pair of gold ear-rings belonging to a woman, and appropriating the same to his own use, by pledging them to a Marwaree. He was fined Rs. 30, or in default to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

RUN OVER BY A BULLOCK CART.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Wednesday at the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital on the corpse of the body of a Mahomedan boy, about 10 years of age, who, on the 10th instant, was knocked down by a bullock cart, and one of the wheels passing over his right foot caused a lacerated wound, from the effect of which he died. The inquest stands adjourned for further evidence.

ASSAULT ON BOARDSHIP.—A seaman of the British ship Abercorn was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of attempting to commit an assault on the person of William MaOitrick, the boatswain of that vessel, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT WITHULWADY.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, two Hindus, named Treebowun Hurjee Sah and Lukhmidas Khemjee were convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of committing theft of sundry gold ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 300, belonging to Ghella Ramdass. The first prisoner was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, and the other prisoner to one month's similar imprisonment. The circumstances of the case are briefly these. Early yesterday morning the complainant reported to Mr. Inspector McGuire the theft of the said articles, and upon enquiries being made the property was traced in the possession of prisoner No. 2, who said that the articles were given to him by prisoner No. 1, who is his brother, and to whom reside in the same building with the complainant.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Mohideen Shaik Enoos, recently in the service of Mr. Frank Jefferson as a hamal, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb on three charges of theft of property belonging to that gentleman, consisting of one postage pin set with a pearl, two currency notes of Rs. 50 each, and sundry articles of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 205; he was also convicted on a fourth charge of having in his possession a silver watch and other articles of wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 26, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of one year's rigorous imprisonment. The theft of the property was reported to Mr. Inspector Chislett, who is in charge of the Malabar Hill Section, when, upon instituting enquiries, his suspicion were strongly aroused that the prisoner was the thief of the deed who, on being arrested, confessed the crime, and handed over the whole of the property, except a few rupees which the prisoner said he had appropriated to his own use. The silver watch and articles of European wearing apparel were found in the possession of the prisoner, while a search was being made in the prisoner's residence for Mr. Jefferson's property.

DEPARTURE OF THE ITALIAN S. S. AUSTRALIA.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail Steamer Australia, Captain Bozzoni, which sails to-morrow, the 1st March, at 10 a. m.:—

For Genoa—Rev C G Daeuble, Miss Daeuble, Mr J D Tremlett, Mrs Tremlett, Rev John Kearin, Mrs McKearin, one child and one infant, Mrs Weitbrecht, Mr R J Leeds, Mrs Leeds, Rev W Hooper, Sigr Savio, Mr R Hamilton, Mrs Hamilton, Mr W C Wood, Mr C Thomson, Rev Horsburgh, Mrs Horsburgh, Mr C Seton, Col H W Miller, Mrs Miller, Rev Fr M Angelo, Mr J Doyle.

For Suez—Rev Murray-Aynesley, Mrs Murray-Aynesley.

APPLICATION TO TAKE A PLAINT OFF THE FILE.

GOCULDAS JUGMOHUNDAS *vs.* LUKHMIDAS KHEMJEE AND OTHERS.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, before Sir Charles Sargent, the Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne for the first defendant, moved under section 53 of the Civil Procedure Code that the plaint be taken off the file on the ground that it disclosed no cause of action.

The Judge—The plaint was accepted by Mr. Justice Green the other day. Why do you not apply to him?

The Advocate General, explaining that there had been no opportunity of doing so, stated that the plaintiffs in the case were Gocouldas Jugmohundas and the National Financial of India, a claim of which latter upon one Mooljee Canjee was purchased by the former for Rs. 2,000. A compromise of the claim was effected by Mr. Raghunath N. Khote in June 1869; and now, after a lapse of nearly ten years, this purchaser of the claim, or rather of the right to annoy, came forward. The official liquidator, M. F. R. Viegjee, did not think much of the claim and sold it for Rs. 2,000. His letter was very important; and the learned counsel read it as well as the plaint. The liquidator, it would be seen, expressly stated that he could see no claim against Lukhmidas Khemjee; but the object of the plaint was to strike Lukhmidas through Nenjee Mowjee, in whose name one of the transactions mentioned in the plaint had been conducted.

The Judge—I am not disposed to take the plaint off the file unless a very clear case is made out.

The Advocate General remarked that the liquidator said he had no claim against Lukhmidas; and that he had thought it proper to sell all the claims of the company against the defendant Mooljee Canjee for Rs. 2,000. This case was fully within the authority of Prosser *vs.* Edmonds (1 Y. and C., Exchequ., p. 481) and of the case in the 13th Bengal Reports, p. 495, heard before Sir Richard Couch. The marginal note in the former case was to the effect that an assignment of a bare right to file a bill in equity for a fraud committed upon the assignor was contrary to good policy.

The Judge said it would be necessary to go into all the facts of the case to understand it, which could not be done in a short time. The question was whether he could order the plaint to be taken off the file at that moment without going into the case. How could he do so? No doubt it had the appearance of a transaction which the court was not likely to support, but his Lordship must know the whole history of the case, and he could not know whether there was a cause of action or not until he went into the whole case. The present application was only a way of getting the case heard before its turn. His Lordship was not at all disposed to go into a question of this sort before the hearing of the suit unless it could be shown on the face of the plaint that there was no cause of action. Mr. Justice Green was not of that opinion when accepting the plaint nor was his Lordship (Sir Charles Sargent) now. Why should he hear the case before its turn?

The Advocate General affirmed that it was a hardship for the defendants to be dragged into court.

The Judge remarked that the matter must be investigated in its turn; and that neither Lukhmidas Khemjee nor any other person was entitled to the peculiar advantage of having it heard before its turn. His Lordship did not think it would be a satisfactory way to go into the case now. He should not like to apply section 53 to the case: it would be a bad precedent. The application was therefore refused.

LENTEN SERVICES.

DURING the season of Lent there will be special Services at the Cathedral, with a series of Lectures every Wednesday and Friday Evening—on Wednesdays at 6 P. M. and on Fridays at 8-30 P. M.

On Wednesday Evenings the Lectures will be delivered by the Rev. Charles Gilder. General subject—The "Words from the Cross."

On Friday Evenings, at half-past 8 o'clock, Services addressed will be given by the Rev. A. G. Lewis, on the following subjects:—1. "Opportunities"; 2. "The Sabtilty of Temptation"; 3. "Spiritual Despair"; 4. "Individual Responsibility"; 5. "Mutual Help"; 6. "The Hour of Death."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE first annual prize meeting of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association will be held at the Corps Ranges at Coorla, during the ensuing Holi holidays, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, when the within prizes will be shot for.

I.—H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S PRIZE, Rs. 200.

1st Prize, a Silver Cup	...	...	Rs. 100
2nd	"	"	" 50
3rd	"	"	" 30
4th	"	"	" 20

Entrance—Rupees two. Distance—300, 600, and 800 yards. No. of shots, 7 at each distance. Position regulation.

II.—THE COMMANDANT'S PRIZE, Rs. 100.

1st Prize, a Cup	...	...	Rs. 50
2nd Prize, a Cup	...	...	Rs. 20
3rd "	...	...	" 15
4th "	...	...	" 10

Entrance—Rupees one. Distance—500 and 800 yards. No. of shots, 7 at each distance. Position any.

III.—THE MAJOR'S PRIZE, Rs. 100.

1st Prize, a Silver Cup	...	...	Rs. 40.
2nd Prize	...	...	Rs. 20
3rd "	...	...	" 15
4th "	...	...	" 10
5th "	...	...	" 5
6th "	...	...	" 5
7th "	...	...	" 5
8th "	...	...	" 5
9th "	...	...	" 5
10th "	...	...	" 5
11th "	...	...	" 5
12th Prize	...	...	Rs. 5

Entrance—Rupee one. Distance—700 and 800 yards. No. of rounds, 5 at each distance. Position any.

VII.—THE ALL-COMERS' PRIZE, Rs. 200.

1st Prize	...	...	Rs. 50
2nd Prize	...	...	Rs. 40
3rd "	...	...	" 30
4th "	...	...	" 20
5th "	...	...	" 10
6th "	...	...	" 10
7th "	...	...	" 10
8th "	...	...	" 10
9th "	...	...	" 10
10th "	...	...	" 5
11th "	...	...	" 5
12th "	...	...	" 5
13th "	...	...	" 5
14th "	...	...	" 5
15th "	...	...	" 5
16th "	...	...	" 5
17th "	...	...	" 5
18th "	...	...	" 5
19th "	...	...	" 5
20th "	...	...	" 5

Entrance—Rupees two. Distance—600 yards. No. of shots, 10. Position any.

VIII.—MR. GLOVER'S PRIZES, Rs. 100.

For all officiers of the Bombay Companies (whether members of the Association or not).

Entrance—Rupees two. Distance—500 and 700 yards. No. of shots, 10 at each distance. 1st Rs. 30, 2nd 25, 3rd 20, 4th 15, 5th 10.

IX.—A VERY HANDSOME MEERSCHAUM PIPE. Presented by Tom Sayers (Cias), late Proprietor, Auckland Hotel, Byculla.

Conditions as per competition No. VIII.

Entrance—Rupees two. Distance—200 and 300 yards. No. of shots, 10. Position regulation.

X.—MESSRS. ASQUITH AND LORD'S PRIZE, Rs. 100.

1st Prize	...	...	Rs. 40
2nd "	...	...	" 25
3rd "	...	...	" 15

Distance—500 and 800 yards. No. of shots, 7 at each distance. Position any. Entrance—Rupees two. Open to all officiers of the Bombay Companies whether members of the Association or not.

XI.—MR. J. WATSON'S PRIZE, Value Rs. 100.

Distance—600 and 700 yards. Shots, 7 each distance. Position any. Entrance—Rupees two. Open to members of the Association only, Bombay Companies.

XII.—MESSRS. HUGUENIN'S PRIZE—A SILVER KEYLESS WATCH, VALUE Rs. 110.

Distance—700 and 800 yards. Targets, 2nd Class. No. of shots, 10 each distance. Entrance Rs. 3. Open to members of the Association only, Bombay Companies.

XIII.—MESSRS. TREACHER'S PRIZE CUP, VALUE Rs. 175.

Distance—300, 600 and 800 yards. No. of shots, 5 each distance. Position any. Entrance—Rs. 3. Open to all efficient members of the Corps for 1879.

XIV.—MR. HENSLEY'S PRIZE—A SNIDER CARBINE. Rs. 25.

Distance 300 yards. No. of shots, 5. Position any. Entrance—Rupee one. Open to all efficient members of the Corps.

XV.—MR. MACLEAN'S PRIZE, Rs. 100.

1st Prize	...	...	Rs. 30
2nd "	...	...	" 20
3rd "	...	...	" 15
4th "	...	...	" 10
5th Prize	...	...	Rs. 10
6th "	...	...	" 5
7th "	...	...	" 5
8th "	...	...	" 5
9th "	...	...	" 5

Open to all 2nd and 3rd Class shots of the Bombay Companies for the current season who attended the General's inspection on the 22nd February 1879. Distance—700 yards. No. of shots, 10. Position any. Entrance—Rupee one.

XVI.—THE INSTRUCTORS' PRIZES, Rs. 60.

For the Instructors of B. V. R. only.

1st Prize	...	...	Rs. 30
2nd "	...	...	" 20
3rd "	...	...	" 10

Distance—500, 600, and 700 yards. No. of rounds, 7 at each distance.

XVII.—A PRIZE of Rs. 50 given by the Association for N. C. Officers and Privates of the 8th, 9th and 21st N. I. and native members of the bands of the G. I. P. Volunteers and Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

1st Prize	...	...	Rs. 20
2nd "	...	...	" 15
3rd Prize	...	...	Rs. 10
4th "	...	...	" 5

Distance—500 yards. Number of shots, 10. Entrance 4 annas. Should there be sufficient entrance fees they will be given as extra prizes.

XVIII.—THE MAXWELL CUP

Will be shot for during the Meeting at the Corps Ranges, Coorla.

Teams can fire on any day of the Meeting. Captains of Companies are requested to prepare their Teams.

XIX.—THE CONSOLATION STAKES, Rs. 100.

Open to all efficient members of the B. V. R. A. who have competed, but not won a prize.

1st Prize	...	...	Rs. 30
2nd Prize	...	...	Rs. 20
3rd "	...	...	" 15
4th "	...	...	" 10
5th Prize	...	...	Rs. 10
6th "	...	...	" 5
7th "	...	...	" 5
8th "	...	...	" 5

Entrance—Rupee one. Distance—300 yards. No. of shots, 10. Position any. To be shot for after the Meeting.

XX.—A VERY HANDSOME ELECTRO-PLATED TEA AND COFFE SERVICE.

Presented by Mr. Bounevialle, value Rs. 100.

For all efficients of Bombay Companies.

Distance—200 and 500 yards. No. of shots, 5 each distance. Position any. Entrance, Rupees two.

The Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals of the Association will be given according to Rule 10 of the Association.

1st Highest	...	Gold.
2nd do.	...	Silver.
3rd do.	...	Bronze.

1 point added for all C. O. parades during Drill Season 1879.

RULES.

1.—The Rules of the Association must be complied with, and Members' attention is hereby called to Rule I and IX.

2.—The Rifle for all the above Matches to be the Henry-Martini, except he "All-Comers' Match," where the Snider may be used by those in possession of the same.

3.—One entry only allowed for each competition.

4.—No competitors to take Prizes aggregating in value more than Rs. 150.

5.—In Matches to be open during the Meeting, and can be competed for in one day.

6.—Matches 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, & 14 count for the Association Medals.

7.—White Uniform to be worn without accoutrements. Members of other Corps shooting for the "All-Comers' Match" must also be in Uniform. Regimental Helmets not compulsory.

8.—No Telescopes or Binoculars will be allowed on the ground for spotting, except in the Team shooting.

Any person infringing this Rule will be warned off the Ranges, and if a Competitor disqualified for all Matches for which he may have entered or won, and from further competition.

9.—Regulation Targets will be used for all the Matches.

10.—Ammunition Snider and Martini will be furnished free for all the Matches.

RULES I AND 9 B. V. R. A.

I.—That the Association be open to all efficient Members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle on payment of a subscription of Rupees three annually in advance.

IX.—That Members whose subscription to the Corps or the Association are not paid be disqualified for competing in any Matches held by the Association, and may have their names taken off the books of the Association by the Council, if more than one year in arrear, continuing, however, liable for any arrears of subscription.

CHAS. H. B. FORBES, Captain,
T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjutant,
Joint Hony. Secs., B. V. R. A.

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life' growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world.—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., D. Fernandez & Co., and Hajee Moledina Joosub Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thomson & Co., Calcutta; DeSouza & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyell & Shriefs & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore; J. Maitland & Co., Colombo; Cursetjee Nasserwanjee and Sons Ahmednuggur, and dealers in all principal towns.—[ADVT.]

GARRISON SPORTS ON THE ESPLANADE.

THE success which attended the Garrison Sports on the Esplanade yesterday afternoon might safely be said to have exceeded the anticipations of their promoters. They were got up under the patronage of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who, with Mrs. Warre, manifested a warm personal interest in the satisfactory issue of every detail connected with the amusements. Brigadier General Aitchison, C.B., the Vice-President, was assiduous in personally watching everything take its right course. To the efforts of the members of the committee, consisting of Colonel Carnegy, Lieut.-Colonels Sibthorpe, Daubeny, and Haswell, and Major Brown, as well as to those of the zealous joint secretaries, Captain Bain and Lieutenant Proudfoot, the success of the whole must be chiefly ascribed. There was but a thin attendance at the commencement of the sports soon after 2 p. m.; but later on a large number of ladies and gentlemen came in, followed after 5-30 p.m. by a larger number of those who had been to the opening of the Art Exhibition. His Excellency the Governor, with members of his Staff, was also present, and among many others were seen, Sir Charles Sargent, Sir Frank Souter, Mr. Justice Bayley, and Mr. Justice Kemball. Rotten Row, from the Public Works offices to the New Secretariat buildings, was surrounded by a dense mass of the general public, the lower classes of the native population finding much open-air amusements more attractive than any other.

In the first event on the card—high jump—two natives carried off prizes of Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 respectively. A one mile race, a flat race for boys, and a "chokra boy" handicap of 150 yards, and a quarter-mile race—all for natives—were allotted prizes ranging from two to fifteen rupees. More amusing than any of the aforementioned events were a hurdle-race 120 yards for European soldiers; a flat race 200 yards for European soldiers; a back to back race 100 yards for nat

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Marine Street, Fort, a large collection of books on Theology, Science, and general literature, being the library of a gentleman leaving his station for the Himalayas. The sale will take place TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st of March at 2 p.m., in the order of numbers in catalogues which are ready and which can be had on application to the Auctioneers, and the books are now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 1st March, at 4 p.m., on their respective premises, the undermentioned valuable properties belonging to the estate of the late Mr. J. Watson, Superintendent of Markets.

LOT No. 1.

A piece of faszndarez ground with a substantially built upper-storied dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Jail Road, north side, assessed under No 121, and bounded on the east by the Oomercarry Post Office, on the west by the public passage, on the south by the Jail Road, and on the north by the public passage, and is now in the occupation of Aga Hajee Scotamaily Shoostry.

LOT No. 2.

A piece of faszndarez ground with a substantially built lower roomed dwelling house, adjoining the lot No. 1, assessed under No. 121, and bounded on the east, west, and north by a public passage, and on the south by lot No. 1, and is now in the occupation of Mr. Asevedo.

LOT No 3.

A piece of faszndarez ground with a substantially built lower roomed dwelling house adjoining lot No. 2, assessed under No. 109, and bounded on the north by the compound of the house, and on the south, east, and west by passages, and is now vacant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

On TUESDAY, the 4th March, sale commencing at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 185, Tarwares Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, glass and porcelain wares, and unless previously disposed of, a serviceable double seated Brougham by W King and Co, of Long Acre, with a strong Bay Australian horse and harness, rare and valuable plants in tubs and pots, &c, the property of Pryce Weadon, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from to-morrow.

N B.—The plants will be sold in the morning at 6-30.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th March, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Chinchpoogly Hill, near the Manchester Spinning and Weaving Mills, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, &c., the property of H. A. Richardson, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On THURSDAY, the 6th March, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder, in the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited,

About 100 superior 1st class teak squares.

A quantity of millsawn timber of various sizes, suitable for many varieties of work in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE of valuable landed properties at Matheran, Khaegaum, and in Chinch Bunder, 2nd Row, at Bombay.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees, Messrs. Feroo Mahomed and Nancy Khyras, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the dates here undermentioned, the following valuable properties on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Messrs. Kessowjee Naik and Dhurmsey Poonjabhoy.

On Tuesday, the 4th March 1879, at 3 p.m., at the auctioneer's rooms.

MATHERAN PROPERTY.

All that piece of land situate at Matheran, in the Tanna Zillah, in the subdistrict of Kholapore, containing by admeasurement 3 acres and 25 goontas or thereabouts and described and particularly denoted as No. 26 in a certain map or plan of the said Matheran deposited with the Collector of Tannah, being the premises expressed to be demised by the agreement of 28th June 1856, made between the Collector of Tannah of the one part and Major Henry John Parkinson, commanding the San Fort of the other part, whereby the said land was demised for twenty-one years at a rumeval on the same or other conditions together with a commodious bungalow, stable, and outhouses, standing thereon, and called or known by the name of "Forrest Lodge."

On the same day and at the same place immediately after the above property is sold,

KHANGAUM PROPERTY.

A piece of vacant ground situated in Taloka Balapoor in the subdistrict of Balapoor in Zillah, Khangaum, admeasuring about 244 gus, and in breadth about 11 gus, and bounded on the east, west, north, and south by land belonging to Messrs. Brett and Company.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of March 1879, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

CHINCH BANDAR PROPERTY.

All that piecof Fazundarez ground, together with the messuage or stable standing thereon, situate on the west side of Chinch Bandar, 2nd Row, containing by admeasurement 292 square yards or thereabouts, and are assessed under Nos. 34, 35, and 36.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

BARR COTTAGE AT MATHERAN FOR SALE.

By order of the mortgage and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. C. L. Yeats, an Insolvent, and with the concurrence of the Official Assignee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Marine Street, Fort, on TUESDAY next, the 4th March, at 4 p.m., the property at Matheran called the Barr Cottage, conveniently situated near the Hand Bazaar, and Post Office, and commanding an excellent view. It contains about ¾ acres of land and a pucka built and tiled bungalow; the annual ground rent is Rs. 28-11-0.

Conditions of sale could be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Notice is hereby given, that Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises on THURSDAY, the 6th day of March next, the undermentioned property, by order of Sewlal Motilal, and on account and risk of Meirbace Cursetjee, pursuant to the power of sale, contained in an Indenture of Mortgage of the 27th September 1875, made between the said Mehrbace Cursetjee of the one part, and Jehangirjee Framjee Moola Feroze of the other part, and the transfer of mortgage, dated 15th September, 1876, made between the said Jehangir Framjee Moola Feroze, of the one part, and Motilal, trading under the name of Sivlal Motilal of the other part. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Cavel Street, near the Dady Sets Fire Temple, and known by the name of Dart Degree, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-six and seven in width square yards or thereabouts, and which said hereditaments and premises so standing of less than Rs. 1,000 is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 113, and Fazendar under No. 6 and is bounded on or towards the north by the property of Nowrojee Cowsejee, on or towards the east partly by the property of S. N. D. Sonza and partly by the property of J. J. Bocarro, on or towards the south by the property of J. J. Bocarro, and on or towards the West by said Cavel Street, all which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Mehrbai Cursetjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Ikinnigton, Hore, and Conroy, Attornies for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned,

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th February 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st March 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT, and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 Black deccani 1st, 3 years, old, goes in tonga,
1 Second hand glass fronted brougham.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st March, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, horses, carriages, plants, &c., the property of R. H. Burn, Esquire.

The same comprises rich star cut glassware, dinner and breakfast services, blackwood and teakwood French polished dining, drawing, and bed room furniture, such as dining table, side board, whatnots, centre ottoman conversation sofas, drawing room, easy and prudieu chairs, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, chiffoniers, book shelf, clothes press, wardrobe, iron painted four post bedstead towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, plants in pots, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood French polished, carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a small slate billiard table, sewing machine, one English-built mail-phaeton by Kestorton, one English-built circular glass fronted miniature brougham by Kesterton, of Long-Acre, one powerful grey Arab horse, one Jaffrabad cow and calf, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of M. Mowat, Esq. The same comprises rich fern pattern glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea service best electro-plateware, such as dish covers, curry dishes, cruet, pickle, liquor and egg stands, ice pitcher, tea set, salvers, biscuit box, bread basket, a set of spoons and forks for 12 persons, table, piano, and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood well-seasoned French polished furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, dumb waiter, mallet-pattern sofas, arm chairs, handsome richly carved circular, oblong, pier, side, sofa, card, writing and whatnots with marble tops, tables, easy folding reclining and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, a mahogany small slate billiard-table China jars, rich Brussel carpets, flower vases, table ornaments, iron and blackwood four-post bedsteads, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, with marble tops, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, almirah with plate glass door, iron baba's cots, chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a fine collection of choice and rare of plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English-built mail phaeton by Laurie and Marner.
1 do do. circular glass fronted miniature brougham by Kestorton of Long Acre.
1 Grey Arab horse, goes in single and double harness.
1 Bay do. do. do.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th February 1879.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.
SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at the premises at 4 p.m., by order of mortgage Govind Gungadhur Phadkey, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Morba Wamonjee and his son Hurichund Moroba.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax, land or ground, with the dwelling house and premises newly built and standing thereon, situate at Girgaum back road, and registered in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 383 6-9 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 765, and bounded on the east by a gully leading from Girgaum back road, on the west by the property of Govind Bapoojee, on the north by the house of Waseodew Bapoojee, and on the south by the house of Poorshotam Bhawoo, and which said dwelling house and premises are registered by the Collector of Assessment under No. 58.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 28th February 1879.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE AND COMPANY.
AUCTION SALE OF COIMBATOOR COTTON.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st day of March, 1879, at 11 A.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Apollo Bunder, at Thacker Damjee Megjee's cotton depot, by order of Nowrojee Cowsejee, on or towards the east partly by the property of S. N. D.' Souza and partly by the property of J. J. Bocarro, on or towards the south by the property of J J Bocarro, and on or towards the West by said Cavel Street, all which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Mehrbai Cursetjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Ikinnigton, Hore, and Conroy, Attornies for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned,

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th February 1879.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,
HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

London Office, 52, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID UP—£1,500,000.
RESERVED FUNDS—£325,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Dollars 1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.,) Chairman.
Hon'ble W. Keswick Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
W. H. Forbes, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.)
E. R. Brillios, Esq.
H. Hoppin, Esq., (Messrs. Siemssen & Co.)
W. Reineke, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
A. Lind, Esq., (Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.)
H. J. Dalrymple, Esq., (Messrs. Birley & Co.)
W. S. Young, Esq., (Messrs. Gilman & Co.)

Chief Manager—THOS. JACKSON, Esq.

LONDON COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS.

A. H. Philpotts, Esq., Director, London and County Bank.
E. F. Duncanson, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb and Co.
Albert Deacon, Esq., of Messrs. E. and A. Deacon.

Londor Manager—D. MACLEAN, Esq.

London Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON,	
SHANGHAI,	HANKOW.
BOMBAY,	SINGAPORE,
CALCUTTA,	SAIGON,
FOOCHOW,	AMOY.
YOKOHAMA,	NEW YORK.
HIOGO.	SAN FRANCISCO.
MANILA.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal. Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.

All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

GEO E. NOBLE,
Elphinstone Circle. Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£750,000
RESERVE FUND .....£151,560 10s.

Head Office: 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.

MONEY REMITTED.

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East.
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
„ SCOTLAND, | „ PARIS,
And also on all the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies, New Zealand, and Tasmania.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investment and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000

ON FIXED DEPOSITS,

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal
Interest will be allowed .....at 5 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 4 do.

All letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Agent, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

Current Deposit Accounts.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 „

Exchange.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£150,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	MANILA.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	SHANGHAI.
RANGOON.	SOURABAYA.	HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE AND GERMANY, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE: EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 „ ..... 5 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

C. J. SHARP, Agent.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A S. B. Waler Gelding, 5 years, 14-2 high, thoroughly broken to saddle, a fine mover and stands fire well. Rs. 700.

A handsome Iron Grey Arab, 6 years, 14-2, a passed charger, has a light mouth, carries himself well, and has been ridden 2 years by a lady. Rs. 700.

A Chesnut Arab horse, aged 14-3½, very handsome, has easy paces, and is a perfectly trained charger. Rs. 700.

A handsome Grey Arab, 5 years, 14-3½, a broken charger, steady on any parade, a good fencer and capital mover. Rs. 800.

A Brown Waler Mare, 5 years old, 15-1½, broken to saddle, quiet, and very handsome. Rs. 900.

A dark Bay Waler Gelding, 5 years, 14-3 high, broken to saddle, well formed and compact, up to weight, a pleasant hack. Rs. 700.

Also a number of other Walers consisting of pairs and single harness horses, partly broken.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 1st February 1879.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
General Agent at Bombay,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 89, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

INTIMATION.

TO MEET the various multiplicity of tastes in CHAMPAGNE we have shipped to us and offer

	CASH. For 1 doz.	Qts.	2 doz.	Pts.	CREDIT. For 1 doz.	Qts.	2 doz.	Pts.
Wachter's "Plume" 1874, Extra dry supr.	51	0	54	0	53	8	56	8
Cutler Palmer's 1874, Finest dry	50	4	53	0	52	8	55	8
Cutler Palmer's 1874, Fine dry Sparkling.	43	0	45	12	45	0	48	0
Fisse Thirion's 1874, Medium dry.....	38	0	42	0	40	0	44	0
Sibadeys, Cutler Palmer's 2nd qualities...	32	12	34	8	34	0	36	0
Saumur for Cup and Ball purposes, Excellent Wine.....	25	8	0	0	26	8	0	0
Carte Rouge do. do. do.	24	0	26	0	25	0	27	0

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS & CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND COMPANY.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Single-Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match.....	24	0
Blue Serge, Wool-Dyed, Double or Single Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers	27	0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Trowsers.....	18	0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard Wear Riding Trowsers or Breeches.....	18	0
Drab Cotton Cord Riding Trowsers or Breeches.....	10	0
Mofussil or Shikaring Flax Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass Suit	14	0

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete.....	80	0
Do. Dress Vest	12	0
Do. Dress Trowsers.....	23	0
White Marsella Vest.....	5	0

MORNING & VISITING COATS.

Ribbed and Disgonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England.....30 to	35	
Vest Do. Do.	8	0

TROWSERS.

Fancy Angolas, Shepherd's Plaids.....15 to	16	
Fancy Angolas, Checks Plain Shades, and Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk per pair.....12 to	16	
Real White American Drill	4	0

CRICKETING & BOATING SUITS.

Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double-Breasted, Coat and Trowsers	27	0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts	8	0
Best American Drill Suit	10	0

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS IN ORDINARY
TO H. E. THE VICEROY AND THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
SPOONS, FORKS, &c.
Richly Electro-plated on best Nickel Silver.

	Fiddle Pattern. Rs.	a.	Thread and Shell Pattern. Rs.	a.	Lily Pattern. Rs.	a.	King's Pattern. Rs.	a.
Table Spoons.....per doz.	24	0	36	0	32	0	33	0
Dessert „ ..... „	19	0	26	0	24	0	24	0
Tea „ ..... „	10	0	16	0	16	0	17	0
Table Forks ..... „	24	0	36	0	32	0	33	0
Dessert „ ..... „	19	0	26	0	24	0	24	0
Soup Ladles ..... each	10	0	11	0	11	0	11	0
Sauce „ ..... „	3	8	4	0	4	0	4	0
Gravy Spoons ..... „	5	12	7	0	7	0	7	0
Fish Knives, pierced and engraved blade. „	12	0	14	0	14	0	14	0
Butter „ ..... „	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0
Sugar Spoons ..... „	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Salt „ with gilt bowls..... „	1	0	1	8	1	4	1	4
Egg „ „ ..... „	1	0	1	8	1	4	1	4
Mustard „ „ ..... „	1	0	1	8	1	4	1	4
Sugar Sifters (gilt Rs. 2 extra) ..... „	2	8	3	8	3	0	3	0
Sugar Tongs ..... „	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Marrow Spoons ..... „	2	12	3	8	3	8	3	8
Cheese Scoops, with ivory handle ..... „	8	0	11	0	11	0	11	0
Caddy Spoons ..... „	1	0	1	8	1	8	1	8
Toddy Ladles ..... „	2	0	2	8	2	8	2	8
Ice Tongs ..... „	7	0	9	0	8	0	9	0
Asparagus Tongs ..... „	13	0	17	0	17	0	17	0
Salad „ ..... „	12	0	15	0	14	0	14	0
Salad Spoons and Forks..... „	14	0	16	0	15	0	15	0
Pickle Forks ..... „	1	4	1	8	1	8	1	8
Skewers .....per inch	0	8	0	12	0	12	0	12

The above prices are for Cash with order. 10 per cent. will be added if credit be given.

26th February, 1879. Rampart Row.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE
OR
OXY-SULPHIDE OF ZINC PAINT.

Covers 100 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 25 per cent. more than White Lead.

It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
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N.B

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1879.

KATHIAWAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

It has been the fashion for the past twenty years to regard the peninsula of Gujarat, called Kathiawar, and which has the good fortune to be washed by three seas, with a particular kind of veneration. This territory is very isolated. Salt marshes and deserts bound it, where the waters of the Indian Ocean and those of the Gulfs of Cambay and Kutch cease to hem it in, and save for a few miles it is not accessible by land. But these natural protections sink into utter nothingness in the eyes of its political rulers, who for years past thought, and still believe, that they are and have been the authors of a kind of "spontaneous civilization" in this part of the world. Kathiawar men speak of its roads, of its courts of law, and of its Government as if no other province owned such blessings, and a stranger would be almost inclined to believe from what is said that they had developed all its resources. Prohibitory law, no doubt, has stopped infanticide, and education is fast enlightening the sons of its Chiefs. We gladly admit these beneficial facts; but years must pass away before the fruits of mental activity will yield enough seed to make the spirit of enquiry universal. But, while the destiny of India may be settled by the schoolmaster, there is a voluntary ignorance he may never reach. We must first better the status of the people, and we are bound to feed and clothe them before we ask them to be scholars. Bragging about the schools of Kathiawar has not averted famine; talking about countless roads made in recent years, and the enlarged judicial and other powers bestowed upon young politicals, has not held in check the terrible fever that succeeded years of dreadful want and painful suffering, and which terribly afflicted the population of Kathiawar. The duties of the Government, and more especially those of the persons in power in Kathiawar, are to well and truly develope the resources of the province. This, we affirm, has never yet been properly done. The arrangements and laws which secure life and property are excellent. The country is not torn by faction as it was in earlier days, nor is it robbed by adventurers. But poverty meets you at every turn of the road, and the stop in rebellion is filled up by the gaps in the population caused from a want of food. The inhabitants of this province depend upon the land, and, if the monsoon fails them, then want and misery follow. There is no reason why mills and other industry should not be at once introduced. The cost of construction would not be large, for the entire country abounds with stone quarries, and the cost of making bricks does not occur. The revenue which the Gaikwar draws from this country is far too heavy. The people cannot afford to pay it, and the time has fully come when this question might, with great justice and propriety, be reconsidered. When the sovereignty of England swept away the remains of Maratha power, the rupee was worth more than at present, and the English Government did not quarrel with the Peishwa for allowing the Baroda Durbar to collect in Kathiawar what was even then a heavy tribute. But times have changed, harvests constantly fail, and the people have grown very poor. We therefore, without hesitation, say that as it was our Government which fixed the rate to be annually paid to the Gaikwar and to ourselves, it rests with us to reconsider the question and to reduce the amount of dues now paid. For years we have collected and paid over to the Baroda State its share. We have saved that Government trouble and expense, and now when famine, locusts, and fever have destroyed the fair fields of the province, and the people are impoverished and dying, the most noble thing a paternal Government can do is to step in, and, in a spirit of equity, readjust the distribution of the gross revenues of the many petty chiefs of this province. By treaty, and by virtue of the obligations which we have undertaken, we can interfere in the internal affairs of every taluka in Kathiawar, and it is a false sentiment of duty that prevents us from taking cognizance of the sad and starving insolvent state of the people and of affairs generally that now is patent to everyone who knows anything about this far off part of the Bombay Presidency. What is really emergently wanted is a commission of clever men to make a full enquiry into all matters connected with Kathiawar, its land settlements, its food supply, and its capabilities. The members of such a board must be men of high feeling and independence, unblemished honour, and large Indian experience. They must be clothed with power to call the officials of the province before them together with the landed proprietor, and also the poor ryot who trembles, and too often perishes, under the oppressive policy of grasping durbars. We should amongst other things advise them to report upon the subdivision of estates, the quantity of uncultivated land, the nature and amount of taxation, and the unused but known resources of Kathiawar.

There are in Kathiawar a high class of ryots who are very poor. These men are the grand children of old dominant families who were hereditary landlords, and the chiefs of to-day oppress them with too heavy a land tax. In many cases they have established their right to occupancy, but their success in such proof is destroyed by the rate of rent forced upon them, and they thus become liable to eviction for non-payment of rent. We are no advocates for the high radical plan of giving the tenant a larger interest in the freehold than the landlord, but we would religiously secure to the poor tenants of Kathiawar what is really their born right, and, as Lord Canning did in Bengal, we would do here, reserve and secure the subordinate rights of the villager. Those who know Kathiawar well tell us that land cases in a Rajkot court are never finally settled, litigious Girasias file suit after suit until the weaker side goes to the wall for want of means, although justice is often on his side. The country is full of lawyers, and they encourage petitions and the filing of suits until the Agent is weary of rehearing old cases. All this causes an unhealthy state of feeling and should be stopped by the establishment of some final court of appeal. We believe some change for the better was made in this direction a few years ago, but the love of law by the people is proved by the number of vakils who live at Rajkot, and fatten on the hardly earned rupees of the people. We do not allude in these remarks to the one or two highly educated barristers that are to be met with and who are an advantage to the State. It is not, however, our part to go into matters of detail, we leave it for the gentlemen who, no doubt, sooner or later will be appointed as commissioners to open the eyes of Government as to the real state of this important province which has "so many politicals and (chiefs) that it does not know what to do," and so much tribute money to contribute to the Gaikwar's treasury that poverty, present and future, stands unannounced at the door of every small farmer.

Only one book has ever been written upon this country that is worthy of notice, and that work was from the able pen of Colonel Walker many years ago; save, indeed, a very excellent and exhaustive essay on Kathiawar published by a well known young civilian of this Presidency, Mr. John Wyllie, who died a few years ago. It is odd that a tract of country some 150 miles long, by as many broad, with a political history that the Indian historian would find worthy of study, has not produced a single man of late years to give the world a chapter upon its Government and civilization. We do not count those frothy pages that sometimes appear in what are called "Government selections" and which are but the reflections of individual views upon some pet subject or district. We should like to see Kathiawar and its past and future handled by some independent writer, who has nothing to win from pleasantly written pages, but who as a fearless and truthful investigator of its real progress would tell us what practical statesmanship might achieve in this far off and hidden State. Kathiawar is passing through her third stage. She emerged from intestine strife and countless wars to find herself blessed with schools and colleges which have opened the hearts and intellect of many of her princes. And here we should fail in justice to a learned and accomplished scholar and that able officer, Col. Anderson, who started a college at Rajkot, if we did not say that the chiefs of Kathiawar owe a debt of gratitude to the Principal of the Rajkot College, Mr. Macnaghten, who has by constant watchfulness and ceaseless devotion done more for the true civilization of the province than any other European whose lot it has been to serve in connection with the Rajkot Agency.

This era of education may fairly be regarded as her second stage, but alas! we come to her third and at present last position, and we find it one of sickness and famine. This state of things reacts in a direct manner upon her advancement, her civil administration, and her commercial prosperity. Nature is helpless against a short or too large supply of water. One year Kathiawar is burned up for want of rain, and the next season nearly drowned by an over-copious monsoon. Science and machinery must come to her aid, and the law must notbe the only resource of the people. Coal and iron exist, it is said, in plenty, and might be worked. Potteries might be established and cotton mills built, and the iron horse might run through those rich fields where formerly the Rajput, the Maratha, and the Moslem vassled for ascendancy. But to accomplish all this we must go boldly to work and tell the feudatory and other chiefs plainly that the Paramount Power insists upon progress,—progress pure and simple, —meaning the taking of immediate measures for causing the country not to rely wholly on agriculture for food and life. Sir Richard Temple aims at much that is useful, let His Excellency take a ride, a preliminary canter, over a few of Kathiawar's 22,000 square miles, let him cast up the gross income of its chiefs, and then, looking at its plains and its rupees, say if capital and labour might not be well laid out in rearing up some permanent institutions which would afford wages and bread to the population in days of famine, and yet be reproductive works in the fullest acceptation of those words. If we leave Kathiawar to the ambition of her headmen our grandchildren will find her as she is now. We must take her, her resources, her chiefs, and the income of the various States under our special protection and guardianship. We must become as it were trustees of the whole, and hold the profits of the country for the true legal owners, laying out its revenues for the sole use of its people. Many will say that such a step would shake confidence and break affection. If the truth be really told, there is little existing of the one or the other, but, while this is so, a native is not slow to appreciate motives; and when the mass of the people saw that our action was not interested, and that the only object which animated the British politicals of the province was that of aiding them in obtaining prosperity and preventing famines, their just appreciation would come to the rescue, suspicions would cease, and what in the first instance might have been regarded as oppression and undue interference would be regarded as the energetic action of a benevolent power, working against large odds as the real pleader for the best interests of society.

The lust of territory and the greed of money and prestige are elements of folly in the heart of a true Kathiawari, and to these may be added the love of intrigue and the art of deception. But all over India the same thing is observed of the inhabitants, so that these qualities are not to be attributed alone to the poor and suffering people of whom we write. If we could by the introduction of railways, and the establishment of mills, take bread to the doors of this population in times of scarcity, and confer upon them at the same time hopes, rights, and privileges, then we might anticipate that those elements of ignorance of which we have complained would quickly disappear before that bright dawn of truth, progress, and civilization, which ever extinguishes the flames of bigotry and superstition.

The price of food in Kathiawar is the true index to the state of things which is deplorable. The famine which visited this province last year can hardly be said to be over, and its effects are terribly visible even now. Thousands have died of what is supposed to be famine fever, and the look out for next year is not a very promising one. Countless flights of locusts have visited its fields, eaten whatever green crops they could find, and, worst of all, laid millions of eggs that in May and June sun will warm into life. We stand face to face with an evil for which there is not a known remedy, and it should engage the immediate and the anxious attention of Government. There is no time now to discuss the rights of chiefs and tenants, we must do something to save the cultivators who are the bone and sinew of the country from ruin and starvation, when they have pledged their last gold and silver bangle to raise money to feed their children. The post cart from Rajkot daily takes away the valuables and ornaments of the poor people to be sold in the Bombay market when they are reduced to their last rupee. The want and desolation of this district will be complete. We believe that one or two railways are sanctioned for Kathiawar. The sooner the "look spit" is out the better, for work will give wages and bread. We do not approve of relief committees as long as real work can be given; for such charity ever begets fraud and idleness, and under such shadow the population is degraded.

Cultivating the tracts of land in Kathiawar would give employment to thousands, so would the establishment of forests, by the planting of trees. For the past hundred years the people have cut down every tree that they could find, and now in many parts of this province firewood and timber for the carpenters' shops are not procurable save at enormous prices. We wonder what the political officers have been doing while the country has been stripped of trees and shade, and unchecked destruction was allowed to proceed.

There is no country which would benefit more from the visit of an able Commission than Kathiawar, and we think that the present distress warrants its immediate appointment.

THE SUIT TO SET ASIDE THE TRUST DEED OF W. NICOL AND CO.

HIGH COURT, FEB. 25.

Mr. Macpherson, continuing his address to the Court, said,

Of course, in the view in which he put the case under the second branch of the 13th section, it did not really so much matter what passed at the interviews so long as it was not suggested that anything was said about the release. But he said his Lordship must believe the plaintiff's story, and that there were really the statements made which the plaintiffs put into Mr. Maxwell's mouth. They were, as he had said before, most natural statements for Mr. Maxwell to make. And, with all deference to Mr. Maxwell, he was a gentleman who placed too much confidence in his own memory. When saying with very natural self-complacency that no one who could go through the accounts of his firm in four days could be off his head, almost at the very moment he asserted in the strongest way that Mr. Robertson had got a pumbling; but when further said Mr. Balfour seemed to have been Mr. Maxwell's guide, philosopher and friend in this business. He was the person at whose instance the memorandum in the diary was made. He was the person who would not allow the release to be set aside, however willing the debtors might be; and it now appeared that he signed the deed on the 18th with full knowledge of the repudiation on the part of the other Banks upon the grounds stated.

The Judge.—There is nothing to show that he suffered. He might possibly have not suffered. Mr. Maxwell says he has no claim on the City of Glasgow Bank.

Mr. Macpherson—Yes, it is quite immaterial to him; but he is the one who will not allow a withdrawal; Mr. Balfour is the stern creditor who has given the release and insists upon every one else adhering to the release they have given. The learned counsel added that he would now say a few words with reference to the form of relief which the plaintiffs asked the Court to give them. What they asked for was to have their names upon the deed cancelled. Of course, the deed contained something more than the release; but he wished to point out that as to the name the retention of the plaintiffs' names was absolutely immaterial. The retention of their names so far as the rest of the deed was concerned would not make the consignment a bit the better, or their removal a bit the worse. On the other hand, it was of the gravest importance to the plaintiffs to have their names removed altogether from the deed, because otherwise they might become involved in most serious complications.

The Judge—Why should you not remain bound by the rest of the deed? Supposing the Court were to adopt your view of the matter as to the rights of your clients, why should the Court do more than declare that the deed is changed so far as it operates as a release from your clients? You consented to the arrangement for liquidation by trustees, and so far as the deed carries that out, what right have you to complain? You complain only of the immediate release to the debtors.

Mr. Macpherson—But as regards the liquidation, we are none the less bound whether we continue parties to the deed or not.

The Judge—The Court cannot take people's names off a deed unless the whole deed is void. But you can show that the misrepresentation goes to the whole deed, and the whole deed is set aside, then your clients' signatures can be cancelled.

Mr. Macpherson—The point is that the deed would be equally operative although our names were removed.

The Judge—That merely says it would do no harm if the Court did something which was not strictly correct.

Mr. Macpherson—I put it, my Lord, that the Court would be doing something which would be strictly correct in keeping our names to a deed which contains a release that is not binding on us. Your Lordship sees that so long as our names are on the deed it is just as likely to do us harm as if the release was still binding upon us. It can be produced against us.

The Judge—Everything can be met in these days.

Mr. Macpherson—I don't know how it is in Scotland.

The Judge—I believe the law of Scotland is almost supposed to be more advanced, more in accordance with present ideas, than the law of England.

Mr. Macpherson—There would have been no difficulty of this kind if the debtors had not complicated the matter by getting other signatures added to the deed.

The Judge said the defendants had offered to give up the release clause.

The Advocate General said he had stated on the first day of the hearing that the defendants were willing to give up the release clause as regarded the three Banks, and that offer was refused.

Mr. Macpherson—My learned friend said that in Court, but they have never admitted that before that day in Court, and Mr. Maxwell's letters are very strongly to the other way.

The Advocate General—That is not correct, and had Mr. Maxwell been allowed to go into matters which were stopped in re-examination, it would have been found that is is not. It is true those matters were without prejudice. But my learned friend should not make the statement.

Mr. Macpherson, in conclusion, said there was no conceivable way in which the plaintiffs could dispute the transfer to the trustees now, they having voted for the resolution at the meeting, and the deed being more than two months' old. He trusted his Lordship would hold that the release was not binding on them, and he asked that relief should be given them in the form of their names being struck off the release altogether.

His Lordship reserved judgment.

THE TAX ON FIRE INSURANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The injustice of the present heavy tax upon fire insurance companies has never been fairly considered, mainly because it only weighs upon some 30 insurance companies, whilst the rest of the community indirectly profits by it. Indeed, if the amount earned from this source were sensibly reduced, a corresponding increase would have to be made under this head on house tax or property tax. Many arguments have been advanced to show that the tax is excessive and unfair in the highest degree, and equivalent to 10 per cent., and in some cases more than 10 per cent. of the gross business done. The opinion of the Town Council has been asked, but as hardly any of the Councillors have any interest on the insurance companies' side, whilst they are all interested as land-owners, &c. on the other side, their opinion is not so unbiassed as it may be. The decision forwarded to Government is just what might have been expected under the circumstances, namely, that they are willing to recommend a more equitable distribution of the tax among the companies according to the respective business done, but deprecate a reduction of the total amount paid by the companies, because, of course, whilst relieving the companies of an undue burden, it may mean an increase of tax on house and land-owners, who find themselves relieved of all tax, though they do not insure, and their property is safeguarded at the expense of a few companies.

I will not repeat the arguments advanced by others against this impost (imposition), but only show how the English metropolis is placed.

Though most people ensure their houses and property in London, the tax for the Fire Brigade in London is quite trifling.

Total amount insured in London is £603,852,585, and the contribution of fire insurance companies is £35 per million insured, say £21,134 in all, by 70 fire insurance companies. The Fire Brigade consists of 50 stations and 4 floats, 420 men, 135 engines, and the stations are connected by 105 miles of telegraph wires. We do not insure in Bombay a fiftieth part of the property, and the 20 or 25 companies doing this business pay nearly as much as the 70 offices in London doing 50 times their business, and what benefit they derive from it can be judged by comparing our local protection from fire arrangements with the above.

Insurance is not all profit either. Bombay had been fairly free from heavy fires formerly, but with the numerous mills and presses which have sprung up this is no more the case, and some companies have been pretty heavily tried here lately by the fire in the Nagpur and other mills, &c.

Our large English offices, which have branches in America, have been particularly heavily bitten lately, and able to give but very poor dividends, in many cases not out of the profits—there were none—but out of the reserve.

Cash premiums received by British offices in 1877 ... £1,927,410
Losses to those companies in 1877 ..... £5,733,225

The "Queen" lost £127,000 in the fire at St. John's alone and paid altogether £383,567 that year, showing a loss of £9,554 on that year's business. They are neither the only nor the heaviest losers, but they paid up readily; this, however, serves to show the immense risks companies run, and the unfairness of a taxation bearing unduly heavily on one party and entirely removed from the other, though the land-holder is more interested in the Fire Brigade than

Bombay, Feb. 22. FIRE OFFICES.

THE PERSIAN GULF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MUSCAT, FEB. 15.

Muscat has been unusually quiet for some little time now, not that it has altogether been free from intrigue. The truce is doubtless in a measure due to the depressed state of things all over the country owing to scarcity everywhere in the Gulf. Dates, of the description which is the common staple food of the country, are now selling at famine prices, and all other kinds are proportionately high. Yet nowithstanding that all is quiet, the Visier, one of H. H. Sayad Toorkee's warmest supporters, has not relaxed his efforts for the security of Muscat and its environs. The trench round Muscat is being faced with stone, and the approaches to both gates are now commanded by bastions of substantial masonry sufficient to resist anything an enemy from the interior could bring to bear upon them. Some towers are in course of construction for the protection of the thriving little town of Muttrah, and it only remains to see the garrison provided with a better description of guns. Army carbines of the old Brown Bess pattern are out of date even in Muscat, and when these are loaded with slugs instead of ball their inferiority to the double-barrelled fowling pieces of the Bedouins is startlingly manifest.

Some waifs of the Indian famine have found their way to these benighted regions in the persons of three little Indian children who were released from slavery the other day by His Highness and handed over to the British Consul. It would appear from what I have learned that they were purchased in Hyderabad, Deccan, by some Arabs from the coast of Yemen, and brought to a town on the coast where they were offered for sale. The proclamations against slavery are now so widely known through the exertions of our politicals, that the master of the boat, alarmed for the safety of his vessel, gave information which led to their recovery. The eldest, a lad of some ten summers, states that his mother, a widow, brought to the verge of starvation, sold him, her only child, for a few rupees. She doubtless did this to save him from the fate which she knew must soon overtake her, for the wretched woman could scarcely have believed the money she got from the sale of her child would have carried her through the famine period. His Highness has lately shown a readiness and anxiety to suppress slave traffic in his dominions, which is, to say the least of it, exemplary in a Mahomedan prince whose religion sanctions the trade, and whose earliest associations are connected with it. Some substantial recognition on the part of Her Majesty's Government would not be amiss to mark their sense of his efforts in acting up to his treaty obligations, which he entered into with such alacrity, and to which, it will be remembered, his brother of Zanzibar gave but a reluctant consent. There is no doubt whatever that the revenues of Muscat have diminished materially since the abolition of the slave trade, and H. H. Sayad Toorkee is often in the greatest straits to replenish his exhausted exchequer, while the commercial prosperity of Zanzibar on the other hand has increased.

Of the three traitor chiefs who not long ago disturbed the peace of the principality one has been struck a leper, and the other two, after vainly endeavouring to dispossess His Highness of his crown, have come in and need for pardon. With his usual generosity the Sultan has thought fit to extend it to them.

The partial failure of the N. E. monsoon is causing uneasiness along the Persian littoral, and I fear a good deal of distress will be the result of it in the summer months.

Small-pox and measles are very prevalentboth on the Arab and Persian coasts, and numbers have succumbed to the disease.

H. M. S. Vulture is at Muscat; the Teazer and Spartan are higher up the Gulf.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TRAVELS.

Our circumvolant and circumnavient Governor having "exhausted" Sind for one while, embarked in the Indian Government steamer Amberwitch on Saturday night, the 15th February, at about half-past 10 o'clock. He was accompanied on board by Dr. Waters, Surgeon to His Excellency; Colonel Lambert, Collector of Kurrachee; Captain Parker, I. N., Master Attendant; and Mr. Ashby Ingle, Hoozoor Deputy Collector. On Sunday (the 16th) at 2 A. M., the Amberwitch steered for the Indus mouths, off which the steamer came to an anchor about 10 A. M. His Excellency shortly afterwards, accompanied by Dr Waters and Captain Bishop, the Commander of the Witch, started off for Khori in the steam cutter, on an inspection of the (now) ruins of the town. Khori is a small port situate on the Hajamro branch of the Indus at the mouth, and has taken the place of Ghorabari, at one time the most important town on the Indus delta. It is not a very inviting place to live in, being rather precariously located, and has several times been all but demolished—notably so last year, by the attack of the river—and is by no means salubrious after the annual inundations when half the population are said to migrate elsewhere returning in November when the port is re-opened. The trade is said to be very fluctuating, mostly consisting of produce brought down the river, grain, pulse, oil seeds, dye stuffs, &c., and importing cotton piece goods, metals, sugar, spices, coir and shells from "various parts in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, the Persian Gulf, Soomiani and Mekran." The place boasts a Kotwalee, Dispensary, a Custom House, and a Municipality with a revenue of some ten or twelve thousand rupees, which the river must put to some straits in the way of "conservancy"—in the real meaning of the word. Of course there is not much to see in this semi-subaqueous littleplace, which is destined to all but extinction when theSind Railway shall have made a branch to Tatta and Jerruck, and the new line comes across to Hydrabad; so the "sight-seeing" did not last long and the party returned to the Amberwitch by 7-30 P. M., when the good ship bore off for Navanagar, a sea-port on a creek indenting the southern shore of the Gulf of Cutch, which was reached at about 10 A. M. on Tuesday the 19th. On anchoring Major C. Wodehouse, 1st Assistant to the Political Agent at Kathiawar, with the "Jam's" Dewan, went on board to pay their respects. At 10 40 Sir Richard Temple, accompanied by Dr. Waters, Captain Wodehouse, and Captain Bishop, left for the shore in the Jam's steam-launch—a boat recently purchased in Bombay. On landing at Rajt-bandar, His Excellency was received by the Jam or "Thakor of Navanagar," in person, under a salute. The party then adjourned to a suit of tents pitched for their reception, and were received by a guard of honour, consisting of a Jam's body guard of Regular and Irregulars with their Band which played our national anthem in very good style. After the usual "Chum ws Hum" in the shape of ceremonial had been gone through, His Excellency and party were conducted to a tent where an unusually good tiffin was set forth which formed the most attractive part of the programme. The Jam had made all preparations for a grand Darbar, and all the town had assembled with that object; but His Excellency disappointed them by driving off without holding one. To those of our readers who are not familiar with the Gujarat country or province, it may be explained that Navanagar is the chief town of the Hallar district in the peninsula of Kathiawar, and is ruled by a chief who bears the title of the Jam of Navanagar, who holds the district in jaghire. The town is one of considerable importance, being some four miles in circuit, and has a good reputation for weaving and dyeing, its "piece goods made and dyed there being in great demand for the African and Arabian markets." There used to be a small pearl fishery here, but we believe the beds have been exhausted by bad management. The district of Kathiawar is probably chiefly associated in Anglo-Indian minds with the vicious "weeds" in the shape of horses which have been the means of victimizing many a "griff" by the honest horse-dealers of Bombay, and bringing not a few to grief. His Excellency went by carriage to Rajkote and Wadhwan (on the B. B. and C. I. Railway) taking train thence to Bombay, timing himself to arrive on the morning of the 24th, on which day he was to give a grand Ball to the good people of Ducksland who have been pining so long for his return. This temporarily ends Sir Richard's "flight," and we fancy that few of our Governors would, or could, have done so much, or gone over so much ground during the period His Excellency has been absent from his proconsular seat. To his great delight he has been favoured throughout with fine weather, and has been able to see and do more than would otherwise have been possible. We hope that some benefit will result to the Province of Sind as the outcome of His Excellency's rapid and, especially we hope that he will press for the Frontier railway—so long wanted—to be yet made to the Bolan at least.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from minutes of Trustees' meeting of 20th instant.

Read letter from the Consulting Engineer proposing that a landmark be erected on the North Pap of Ashewra Hills as this projection, in a line with the Thull knob, furnishes an important bearing for clearing the South West Pronge, and forwarding a plan of the proposed landmark, which it is estimated will cost Rs. 8,400. Read report by the Deputy Conservator approving of the erection of the landmark. Resolution, sanctioned.

Read Government Resolution dated 11th Feb., which states, with reference to the Trustees' suggestion that the depot for dynamite be placed on one of the islands in the harbour, that in the opinion of Government Antop Hill is as good a place for the storage of dynamite as could be selected. Resolution to be recorded.

Read, Government Resolution dated 1st Feb. stating that Government understand that the Apollo bandar is still unprovided with ring bolts or other facilities for boats lying there while landing passengers, and requesting that the Trustees will provide fastenings without delay at the Apollo Bandar, and at all other Port Trust bandars where they may be required. Read report from the Resident Engineer. Resolution, copy to be forwarded to Government, who should be informed that the Resident Engineer has been requested to fix some ring bolts at the Apollo Bandar for the use of small boats.

Read letter from the Resident Engineer dated 17th Feb., forwarding a tracing showing a site on the Wellington Reclamation for the wooden house which Messrs. Green and Jarvis propose to erect. Resolution, Messrs. Green and Jarvis may be allowed to erect a temporary building on the Wellington Reclamation close to the Dockyard wall on the condition that they agree to vacate the land on a month's notice.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager dated 6th Feb., suggesting that a waiting shed be erected at Apollo Bandar for the use of passengers. Read report from the Resident Engineer stating that it is very probable that the coasting steamers which at present lie off the Apollo Bandar will come alongside the harbour wall of the Prince's Dock to embark and disembark passengers, and any shelter that is required should rather be provided there, but supposing this should not turn out to be the case, a considerable extra space will be available for shelter in the large shed at the Apollo Bandar as soon as the chowkies have been removed to their new site on the other side of the road. Resolution, the Resident Engineer should be requested to furnish a plan of a suitable building, and of the site on the Wellington Reclamation on which it is proposed to erect it.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager dated 4th Feb., suggesting that a road be made from the Frere Road to Bori Bandar landing place, and that it be lighted, as there is considerable traffic at the landing place after dark. Read report by the Resident Engineer forwarding a plan of the proposed road, which is estimated will cost Rs. 4,225. This expenditure the Resident Engineer states can be met from the allotment in the Budget for roads and drains Modi Bay Estate. Resolution, sanctioned.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator dated 18th Feb., reporting that the Mahagori Chundrsban, of 24 tons register, laden with lime, struck on a broken fishing stake near the Oyster Rock Battery on the 9th February and sank; that the crew were rescued by a fishing boat, and efforts are being made to raise the boat. Resolution, to be recorded.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant dated 10th Feb., reporting that a padow while loading with coal sank in the harbour alongside the ship Woodville on the 28th ult.; and that on the 30th ult. a dubash boat in tow of the American ship Xenia foundered in consequence of the tow rope having given way and the bulwarks of the boat being pressed down by the starboard channel of the ship.

Government Resolution dated 8th Feb., sanctioning the lease to Dowjee Parbat and another of 308 square yards of land on the Elphinstone Estate for a term of 50 years.

Government Resolution dated 18th Feb., sanctioning the construction of a third block to the Ryan Market at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,16,000.

Pilotage statement for the fortnight ending 18th February.

35 Vessels piloted into Harbour.
31 " " out of " .
10 " transported.
1 " attended to.

SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 19th instant are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—River on 16th 2 feet 5 inches. Cotton being picked in Schwan. One case of small-pox in Kurrachee.

Shikarpur.—Rabi crops well: rain wanted. Small-pox in three, cattle-disease in seven talukas.

Hyderabad.—Locusts continue, damage slight. Small-pox continues in Nausaharo; cattle-disease in Nausaharo and Mohbatdero. River still falling. Rabi crops good, but want rain; clouds gathering.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather getting warm. Rabi crops promising, but require rain.

Ahmedabad.—No change.

Panch Mahals.—No change.

Kaira.—Rain 12 cents. Rabi crops and public health good.

Broach.—Slight rain; weather cloudy; thunder and lightning at Broach on 18th. Reaping commenced in some talukas. Public health good. Cotton as before.

Surat.—No change.

Khandesh.—Wheat harvest commenced.

Nasik.—Rabi being reaped.

Thana.—Rabi crops good. Fever slightly prevailing.

Kolaba.—(Report for week ending 17th instant).—Weather cold. Fever in two talukas. Rabi crops good in Alibag, Pen and Roha. Locusts in Mangaon and Mahad.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for week ending 11th instant).—Rabi crops good. Fourteen death from fever in Malwan taluka.

Poona.—No change.

Ahmednagar.—Rain still destructive. Rabi harvest continues in five talukas.

Sholapur.—Continued great damage by rain; prospects not improved.

Satara.—No change.

Kaladgi.—Rabi reaping progressing; cotton suffering from blight. Slight fever. Prices rising in Hungund taluka.

Belgaum.—No change.

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Dharwar.—Weather oppressive. No change in state of crops and public health.

Kanara.—Second crop in ear in Honavar. Weather cloudy. Fever continues.

Rajkot.—Wheat nearly ready for harvest; cotton being picked in some places. General health good.

Wadhwan.—Rain ·07 on 18th, weather cloudy. State of crops same as before.

Baroda.—No change.

General Remarks.—Rabi crops require rain in Sind, slight showers in Kaira and Broach. Crops damaged by rats in Ahmednagar and Sholapur. Weather in Bombay cloudy and warm.

STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 18TH FEBRUARY.

General prospects in Madras continue on the whole tolerably fair; in Bellary damage to the crops by rats is reported. In the Bombay Presidency slight showers have fallen in Kaira, Broach and Wadhwan; the *rabi* crops in Sind need rain; injury by rats is reported from Ahmednagar and Sholapur. There has been no change in Mysore. No rain fell in the Central Provinces, where the weather has been cloudy and warm; the harvesting of the *rabi* has begun in some districts and the anticipated results are not unfavourable. In Berar matters remain satisfactory. In Central India light rain fell in Morar, Rutlam and Indore. The report from Rajputana exhibits no material alteration. In most of the districts of Bengal there has been rain during the week, and it has benefited the standing crops, especially in the Patna division, and helped the preparation of land for the next sowings; crops, in flower will, however, be somewhat injuriously affected by the wet; more rain is required in Central Bengal, Burreedpore and Chumparun; in Pelamow and parts of Jessore the prospects of the *rabi* are reported to be unfavourable. In Assam the outlook is promising as before, but more rain is wanted. In British Burma though fever, cholara and cattle disease continue in places, the general health of the Province is good. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh light rain has fallen, and as to some extent improved prospects. There has also been drizzling rain followed by heavy dews at night in the Punjab, and this will benefit the crops; more rain is, however, required in several districts.

GENERAL STEWART'S FORCE.

The following is the distribution of the Staff and Regimental Officers with General Stewart's Force:—

At Fort Kandahar.—General Nuttall, Commanding; Captain Haywood, Brigade Major; Major St. John, Political Officer; E. Battery 4th Brigade; 5th Battery 11th Brigade; 6th Battery 11th Brigade; H. M.'s 59th Regt. Left Wing; 12th Khelat-i-Ghilzai Left Wing; 26th N. I. and 1st Punjab Cavalry.

2nd Division Head-quarters.—Major-General M. A. S. Biddulph, C. B.; Lieutenant Biddulph, Aide-de-Camp; Major Wolseley, Assistant Adjutant General; Captain R. McG. Stewart, Assistant Quarter-master General; Captain H. B. Hanna, Deputy Assistant Quarter-master General; Deputy Surgeon-General Hendley; Lieut-Colonel LeMessurier, Commanding R. A.; Captain Beavor, R. A., Adjutant; Lieut. Colonel Hichins, R. E., Commanding R. E.; Captain Nicholson, R. E.; Lieut. Dickie, R. E.; Captain Beavan, Trigonometrical Survey; Colonel Moore, Interpreter; Captain Luckhardt, Commissariat Officer; Captain Thomas, Transport Officer.

2nd Division 1st Brigade.—Brigadier-General Lacy; Captain Nicholson, Brigade Major; Surgeon-Major Manly; Lieut Martin, Major Barton, Lieut Lucas; H. M.'s 70th Regt; I. Battery 1st Brigade; 3rd Peshawur Mountain Battery; 19th N.I.; 32nd Pioneers and 2nd Baluchee.

2nd Division Cavalry Brigade.—Brigadier-General Palliser, C. B.; Captain H. R. Abadie, Brigade Major; Captain Bishop, A.D.C.; Captain A. Lawrence, Transport Officer; Lieut Reilly, Commissariat Officer; 2nd Punjab Cavalry and 3rd Sind Horse.

On account of the scarcity of provisions at Kandahar, General Stewart's Division is divided into Brigades as noted and marched towards Khelat-i-Ghilzai. They are, on account of snow, not to go beyond but to remain scattered according to Brigades around Khelat-i-Ghilzai, where it is said provisions are to be procured.

1st Division Head-quarters.—General Stewart, Commanding 1st Division; Colonel Hills, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Chapman, Assistant Quarter-master General; Captain Molloy, Aide-de-Camp; Lieut. Stewart, Extra A. D. C.; Captain Rogers, R. E.; Lieut Savage, R. E.; Captain Tytler, Deputy Judge Advocate; Dr. Finden, Captain Farmer, Lieut Hope, escort duty; Lieut Sewell, escort duty; Lieut Small, Baggage Master; Deputy Surgeon General Smith; Captain Harrison, Provost Marshal; Colonel Sankey-Colonel LeMessurier; Colonel Brander, Commissaris; General; Lieut Childer, R.E.; Captain Hobday; Commissariat Captain Cunninghame, Transport Officer; Captain Bruce; General Arbuthnot, Commanding R. A. Captain Anderson, Brigade Major; Lieut McChutcock, R. A.; Major Prior, Deputy Assistant Quarter-master General; Colonel Johnson, R. A; Lieut Cal, R. E., Lieut Hackett, R. E.; Lieut Jerome, Lieut Barton, R. E., Lieut Foley, and Lieut Oliver, R. E.

1st Division 1st Brigade.—Brigadier General R Barter; Major Stockley, Brigade Major; Lieut Montgomery, Orderly Officer; Captain Seaton, Commissariat Officer; Captain Showers, Transport Officer; 2-60th Rifles; D. Battery 2nd Brigade; 15th Sikhs and 26th N. I.

1st Division Cavalry Brigade.—Brigadier General Fane, C. B.; Major H. Gifford, Brigade Major; Lieut R. Goldsthly, Orderly Officer; Lieut Ravenshaw, Transport Officer; Captain Hallett, Commissariat Officer; A. Battery B. Brigade, R. H. A.; 15th Hussars, 8th Bengal Cavalry, 19th Bengal Lancers, 4th and 9th Company Sappers and Miners.

1st Division 2nd Brigade.—Brigadier General Hughes, Major Handcock, Brigade Major; Lieut J. F. Irwin, Orderly Officer; Captain Gaselee, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General; Captain Rind, Commissarist Officer; Lieut Povah, Transport; H. M.'s 59th Regt. Right Wing; G. Battery 4th Brigade, R. A.; 11th Battery 11th Brigade, R.A.; 12th Khelat-i-Ghilzai Right Wing; 3rd Gurkhas.

The Traffic on the G. I. P. Railway.—The decrease in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 15th February 1879 was 55,390 maunds, and in money Rs. 46,581. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1878 as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 15th Feb. 1879.	Week ending 16th Feb. 1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 75,759	Mds 1,19,761	...	Mds 44,002
Amount	Rs. 88,652	Rs. 1,43,137	...	Rs. 54,485
WHEAT—				
Weight	Mds 28,254	Mds 62,777	...	Mds 34,523
Amount	Rs. 15,666	Rs. 36,206	...	Rs. 20,540
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 4,15,638	Mds 3,15,875	Mds 99,763	...
Amount	Rs. 2,39,410	Rs. 1,76,697	Rs. 62,713	...
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 41,922	Mds 36,292	Mds 5,631	...
Amount	Rs. 24,130	Rs. 18,861	Rs. 5,269	...
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 2,411	Mds. 2,246	Mds. 165	...
Amount	Rs. 8,791	Rs. 8,834	...	Rs. 43
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 13,485	Mds. 13,621	...	Mds 136
Amount	Rs. 29,330	Rs. 20,894	...	Rs. 564
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 2,32,145	Mds 3,14,433	...	Mds 82,288
Amount	Rs. 1,29,904	Rs. 1,68,835	...	Rs. 38,931
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 8,09,612	Mds 8,65,002	..	Mds 55,390
Amount	Rs. 5,26,883	Rs. 5,73,464	...	Rs. 46,581

The Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 15th February 1879 was 24,190 maunds, and increase in money Rs. 10,037. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1878 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 16th Feb. 1879.	Week ending 9th Feb. 1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 1,170	Mds 32,117	...	Mds 30,947
Amount	Rs. 800	Rs. 21,113	...	Rs. 20,713
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 93,253	Mds 1,51,151	...	Mds 56,898
Amount	Rs. 25,243	Rs. 47,847	...	Rs. 22,604
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds. 20,454	Mds 13,399	Mds 7,055	...
Amount	Rs. 14,011	Rs. 6,505	Rs. 7,506	...
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds. 704	Mds. 709	...	Mds 5
Amount	Rs. 1,774	Rs. 1,793	...	Rs. 19
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 3,476	Mds 5,167	...	Mds 1,691
Amount	Rs. 2,930	Rs. 5,095	...	Rs. 2,165
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 34,150	Mds 31,995	Mds 2,155	...
Amount	Rs. 10,264	Rs. 7,250	Rs. 3,014	...
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 7,452	Mds 4,041	Mds 3,411	...
Amount	Rs. 2,164	Rs. 1,308	Rs. 856	...
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds 5,256	Mds 6,154	...	Mds 898
Amount	Rs. 2,713	Rs. 3,300	..	Rs. 587
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 1,70,307	Mds 1,17,679	Mds 52,628	...
Amount	Rs. 78,783	Rs. 34,034	Rs. 44,749	...
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 3,38,222	Mds 3,62,412	...	Mds 24,190
Amount	Rs. 1,38,382	Rs. 1,28,345	Rs. 10,037	...

UNATTACHED SERGEANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DELHI GAZETTE."

If the curious reader refers to old files of the *Delhi Gazette* and other leading Indian journals, he cannot but be struck with the frequency with which the services, excellent in both peace and war of the members of the Unattached List have been almost daily brought to notice in one form or another. Whether it be the Commissariat or the Ordnance, the Barrack or the General Departments, old Indian records make plain that in any emergency it is to the Unattached men the Government and country turn if confidence is to be maintained. Instances need not be adduced. Both old and new residents know in their own experience how matters drift from bad to worse if the State Departments are for a time bereft of their European subordinate officers, and when any collapse, or an approach to one occurs, it is invariably found that the cause is traceable to a weakening of the Unattached Staff, or some neglect of their interest which leads to dissatisfaction and is followed by retirement from departmental employ. Just now, very much discontent permeates every department. The Ordnance, Commissariat, Public Works, Barracks, and Miscellaneous all echo and re-echo the same complaint, that in the important matters of promotion and pension unattached men are systematically overlooked. These appeals to the thinking men of the body, but one loophole for escape from the embarrassments which are thickening around the authorities, and producing the widest spread complaints among the military *employes*. The whole of the Department should be taken in hand, and a thorough revision of regulations relative to both pension and promotion be undertaken at once. A step of this nature would allay the disquiet which now obtains, and if intelligent unattached men were taken into the confidence of departmental chiefs and the Government, the time would speedily come round when contentment would replace the existing discontent, and augmented zeal be substituted for depressed energies which are so markedly conspicuous throughout the public departments connected with our military hold upon the country. But a Commission of Enquiry, whilst dealing with the important question of promotion, should give equal attention to the scale of pensions allotted to Unattached Non-Commissioned and Warrant Officers. . . . .

In Bombay there are numerous men, good and true, who are represented in the Unattached List by such as Bunyer, Vince, Corkery, King, Tarraut, Henderson Wild, Smith, Hall, Kiely, Pain, Murray, Tyler and Wisemand, all holding high appointments which only the very best men can be qualified for as incumbents. Such examples speak volumes in support of the claims of the Unattached List. Then it must be remembered that one of the ablest Controllers India has ever had, was once an unatached Sergeant, although he now draws some Rs. 1,800 *per mensem*. This shows the material of which the Indian Unattached List is composed, and it is unintelligible that such grievances as are complained of should remain for a single day unredressed. Promotion, liberal pension allowances, and the prospect of *pucca* Commissions rather than *honorary* ones, after a certain defined term of service in India, should be the rewards of merit ever visible to the eye of the humblest man in the Unattached List; and when a pacific revolution of the kind comes about in the Departments I have enumerated, then it will be that discontent will be banished and zealous and whole hearted devotion to the State replace it.

LATOMUS.

THE "DUKE'S OWN" ARTILLERY.

The members of the Volunteer Artillery Company can henceforth, as a matter of right, call themselves "The Duke's Own." Yesterday (Tuesday) morning, a deputation consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble J. G. Coleman, Mr. A. Jones, Mr. D. S. White, Mr T. A. Doyle, Mr. Beale, Mr. G. W. M. Taylor and Mr. R. Ross waited upon his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, by arrangement, at Government House, in order to request that the Volunteer Company of Artillery might be called the "Duke's Own." The deputation were introduced to his Grace by Captain Aylmer, A. D. C. to His Grace; and Colonel Coleman, then, on behalf of the deputation, said that as the Company of the officers and men of the Volunteer Artillery Company, it had been resolved that a deputation should wait on his Grace to ask his Grace to be permitted to call themselves the "Duke's Own Artillery," and, in accordance with that resolution, the deputation now waited upon his Grace. Whatever the result of the request made, the members of the Company would deem it a high honour and a great privilege, and would always endeavour to show themselves worthy of the distinction they sought.

Mr. Jones who is to be one of the Lieutenants of the Corps explained to his Grace that the members of the company would also like to have his Grace's permission to wear the Ducal coronetjon their helmets and straps of their uniform. His Grace had much pleasure in granting the company to call themselves the "Duke's Own." He was glad to find that so intelligent and able-bodied a set of men had enrolled themselves to serve in the company, and he trusted that the company would have a long existence. He had requested the Government of India to accord its sanction to the formation of the corps and daily expected to get a reply. As to the wearing of the Ducal coronet on the helmet and straps, he would refer the question for the opinion of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—*Madras Times.*

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

One of the most mysterious murders that has ever taken place in Calcatta or its suburbs came to light last Saturday morning, the scene of which is a garden belonging to Baboo Mohindro Lall Dey, a pleader in the Small Cause Court. This garden is situated within about two hundred yards of the Tallah Water Works, and adjoins another garden belonging to Baboo Khalut Chunder Ghose. There is a narrow cart road running along on one side of this garden, while on the other is a jungle, the bamidst of which there are a number of fruit trees looked after by *malees*, who occasionally visit the spot during the fruit season. The path alluded to, after passing the gardens, runs direct south to north. On the morning of Sunday last a *malee* passing this path, which is very seldom frequented, with his vehicle, saw the body of a woman lying on one side of it, and gave information of the fact to his employer residing in Ooltadangah, who communicated with the local thannah. The police, on arriving at the spot, found a woman lying on her back with her throat cut from ear to ear, evidently with some very sharp instrument. She appears to have belonged to a very low Hindoo class, and was aged about thirty or thirty-five years. There were traces of blood on the road side, and the wounds found on her fingers and forehead evidently proved that there must have been a severe struggle between her and her assassin. The body of the deceased was immediately removed to the local thannah, where it was decently exposed for identification, and we are informed that up to late on Tuesday afternoon within five or six thousand persons, including the police from town and suburbs, viewed it, without being able to find out who she is or where she comes from. The Superintendent of the section and his staff were engaged all Tuesday in trying to unravel the circumstances attending the murder —the murderer and her identification. A *chuddur* and a jacket belonging, it is believed, to the murderer, was found a few yards away from the spot where the murdered woman was found lying. On the person of the deceased was found a few silver trinkets of small value, shewing clearly that she had not been murdered for the sake of her ornaments; and the police are of opinion that she had been brought down from her country for the purpose of being murdered here. The spot in which her body was found is a most unfrequented one.—*Indian Daily News.*

Mr. Gladstone.—It is a marvellous head. The forehead runs back with a sharp slant, but the lack of height is made up by striking breadth. Over the eyes the brows jut heavily. The nose is large, but delicate of outline, and the curve of the nostrils is fine. Two deep furrows cut downward towards the corners of the mouth, and these same furrows, when the mouth is writhed, give an effect half grotesque, half terrible. The jaw is massive and square, and almost cruel. And the eyes—I never yet saw such eyes in a human being. The whole character of the man looks out of them. They are infernally dark and small, and glittering. They never gaze steadily for a moment, but shift and flash with a changefulness that is weird, and the weirdness is deepened by the bizarre fashion in which the eyebrows slope upward. The whole head is poised on a thick muscular throat, and the neck is planted on heavy shoulders which look powerful enough. It is the presentment of a devotee. Of strong will or steadfastness there is not much; but of passion and unstable fervour plenty. The speaker leans forward for a little, talking in conventional cadence. His voice is a full baritone, with an odd quaver of senility in some of its notes. Presently he straightens up and stands squarely. The left arm is pressed hard to the side, and crooked in somewhat ungainly fashion; but the right is moved freely and gracefully—sometimes high over the head. As long as he uses notes he constrains himself into quietness; but soon the need of memoranda is gone. The formal cadences cease. The sentences come fast, and all conventional ways of speaking are forgotten. The orator's face grows more and more intense; the baritone of his voice grows harder and a little shrill—higher and higher, till faint breaks can be heard as a more emphatic word is spoken; the fierce, white face is mobile to the point of grotesqueness, and the lights play weirdly on its pallor.—*Vanity Fair.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE ZULU WAR.

(*Saturday Review.*)

The Zulu war which has probably by this time begun is a not inconsiderable addition to the many troubles of the present time. There is no reason to doubt of ultimate success. Lord Chelmsford, who is believed to be a skiful and vigorous commander, disposes of 20,000 men, including a considerable regular force. Some anxiety is expressed as to the efficiency and fidelity of the native levies; but it must be assumed that those who are best qualified to judge have reason for trusting them. The Queen's troops alone could easily dispose of the Zulu army if they could meet it in the open field; but Cetewayo will probably take advantage of superior knowledge of the country to harass the invading force by guerilla warfare. The operations against his insubordinate chief Secocoeni have not been brilliantly successful; and native enemies probably derive confidence from the defeat of the Transvaal burghers immediately before the English annexation of the territory of the Republic. It would not be safe to rely on the energetic co-operation of the Government of the Cape, although it is wholly for the sake of the South African colonies that the Imperial Government undergoes a certain risk and a considerable expense. Natal is more immediately interested in breaking the Zulu power, especially because the native inhabitants of the colony are of the same race and language. The people of the Transvaal, who are in a sense principals in the contest, are probably not yet reconciled to English sovereignty. They have never fully acknowledged their own inability to resist the Zulus, and some of them are naturally dissatisfied with the impartiality of Sir Bartle Frere's boundary award. The brunt of the war will be borne by the regular troops, but there is reason to hope that the native auxiliaries will be serviceable, and among the colonial volunteers some will probably distinguish themselves by intelligence and enterprise. The best proof of the necessity of the war is the determination of Sir Bartle Frere to réduce the Zulu King to submission. The High Commissioner probably satisfied himself that a collision was inevitable, and he determined to begin the struggle when his own force was unusually large.

One of the main causes of the war is the annexation of the Transvaal. Cetewayo, on succeeding a few years ago to his father Panda, thought it expedient to acquire military reputation by war with some of his neighbours: and constant frontier quarrels with the Dutch settlers seemed likely to furnish him with a pretext for hostilities. At the same time he courted the friendship of the Government of Natal, which had, at the request of the Zulu chiefs, concurred in his elevation to the throne. He probably relied on the jealousy of one another which may have been entertained by the English and the Dutch; and he may perhaps not have appreciated the sympathy which nevertheless unites the white races when any of them are threatened by savages. The influence of his English allies had, down to the time of the war between Secocoeni and the Transvaal, restrained Cetewayo from an open rupture with the Republic, and he was even induced to refer the delimitation of the frontier to the arbitration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal; but there can be little doubt that he would by this time have invaded the Transvaal if it had retained its independence. Although by the annexation the Colonial Government became to a certain extent a party to the dispute, the arbitration proceeded; and the award lately published by the Lieutenant-Governor forms one of the grounds of war, although, if it stood alone, it might perhaps not be unsatisfactory to the Zulu King. He has probably distinguished his scheme of acquiring for himself military reputation; but he has hesitated to commit himself to a struggle with the English power. The military organization which forms the Zulu constitution is exclusively adapted to purposes of war and conquest. It was by turning all his subjects into soldiers that Panda formed an independent and conquering State; and his son perhaps dimly understands that it will be difficult to reign in peace over a tribe which is in only nominal subjection to the numerous military castes have ruled over subject races. The Spartans were served by Laconians and Helots: and the Mamelukes of Egypt were a garrison posted in the minds of an industrious population. It appears to be the wish of the inhabitants of the country in arms. Their system of Government, if it deserves the name, has neither meaning nor purpose as long as they remain at peace. It is to dissipate the cloud which incessantly threatens a storm that Sir Bartle Frere insists on a sweeping Zulu revolution. The ultimatum which Cetewayo was to accept or reject by the 11th of January involved his abdication of the character of a military sovereign and his virtual submission to English supremacy.

The voluminous document which bears the signature of Sir Henry Bulwer has been composed or fully approved by Sir Bartle Frere. It was probably issued in the name of the Lieutenant-Governor because it was held that the award of territorial award which is now published at the same time with the proclamation. Although some of the claims of the Zulus to land are allowed, the districts which are ceded to the white will for many purposes remain, like the rest of the country, under English control. If Cetewayo were once reduced to the rank of a protected chief, English or Dutch settlers might live with comparative safety in his dominions. It is hopeless to certain that he will ever submit if he has any hope of successful resistance. At the date of the latest accounts he was endeavouring to temporize; but Sir Bartle Frere has determined to bring the dispute to a crisis, and the king has by this time almost certainly turned to bay. The demands which are published by the High Commissioner, and the alleged grounds of the war, are more fully understood by the potentate to whom they are addressed than by political amateurs in England. Perhaps Sir Bartle Frere might advantageously have provided against the adverse criticism to which his State papers will be exposed in newspapers and at public meetings. Indignant philanthropists will pronounce a savage African chief as well as an Asiatic despot is entitled to the full benefit of the supposed rules of international law. The High Commissioner will scarcely be able to prove that he has scrupulously respected the rights of Cetewayo as an independent sovereign. Thinking perhaps too exclusively of his public duty and of the interest confided to his charge, Sir Bartle Frere has not digressed into a personal vindication of his motives and conduct. His true apology is that he must provide for the safety of the colonies, even though it may be necessary to assume a right of acting beyond the frontier. The Zulu army can choose its own time for the war which is the only intelligible purpose of its existence. Sir Bartle Frere has resolved to take into his own hands the choice of time and place, and he also determines to disarm his adversary instead of merely parrying his attack.

The offences actually committed by the Zulu King and his subjects are much more serious than the outrage which, according to Aristophanes, aroused the thunder and lightning of the Olympian Pericles at the outset of the Peloponnesian war. Two girls had then been carried off from Megara. Two girls have been carried off or have in manner been seized by an armed band within English territory; and, after being grossly ill used, they are supposed to have been killed. The High Commissioner demands in satisfaction the surrender of the culprits, and a fine of seventy hundred oxen. Another outrage is perhaps liberally enough, as equivalent to a penalty of one hundred oxen. It seems that two white men were stopped by fifteen Zulus, and detained for an hour and a half. It is not easy to understand why reasons so trivial should be alleged for grave measures which are founded on entirely different considerations. In the serious part of the ultimatum the Lieutenant-Governor reminds the Zulu King of the circumstances of his accession. On the death of Panda the principal chiefs expressed a desire that his successor should be "a son of the English Government." In complying with their request the Governor of Natal stipulated for a promise equivalent to a coronation oath on the part of Cetewayo, that he would practice some of the elementary rules of civilized justice, and especially that accused persons should be tried before they were executed. It was easy to foresee that the pledge would not be redeemed. Cetewayo is in the habit of destroying villages against which he thinks that he has any cause of complaint, without inquiring too elaborately into the guilt or innocence of the inhabitans. As far as he has violated engagements with the English Government he gives occasion for remonstrance, but scarcely for war. His real crime consists in maintaining for wholly offensive purposes an army of 40,000 men, which apparently includes all his male subjects. It would seem that there is no hope of escape from military service, for some of his regiments are composed of men of fifty or even sixty years old. No man is allowed to marry without express permission from the King, who ordinarily withholds the boon till the applicant is past forty. An astute neighbour who might desire the extinction of a troublesome clan would rather encourage than discountenance forced celibacy. The High Commissioner nevertheless demands freedom of marriage for the Zulus, and the immediate disbandment of the army. Independent savages cannot be allowed to be a standing nuisance to their neighbours. Cetewayo is informed that he must admit an English Resident, that he must administer rational justice to his own people, and, generally, that he must cease to be a bloodthirsty barbarian. All these demands are morally justifiable, and even laudable, though they may have few precedents in international jurisprudence.

It is rumoured that considerable changes are in contemplation by the Commitee appointed for the purpose of revising the Stamp Department. It is said that there will, likely, be a Central Stamp Office at this Presidency, under a high-paid, responsible officer, whence all stamp-papers required for the other Presidencies are to be supplied.—*Indian Daily News.*

Turkoman Horses.—The following letter appears in the Lahore paper:—"I believe that you will confer a ninestimable boon on the publicservice,if you can through the medium of your valuable paper convince Government that a splendid opportunity now exists of purchasing large numbers of horses from the Turkomans. Arrangements could now easily be made for a continued and almost unlimited supply of about the finest breed of horses in the world. Baker knew what a good horse was, and urged on Government the desirability of purchasing from the Turkomans; they would be far more useful and much cheaper than Walers, and the people would sell them willingly. The only opponents to the idea would, of course, be the Superintendent of Army Remount Operations, and the various dealers, &c., at Calcutta. Besides purchasing for our Cavalry and Artillery, some extra good ones should be bought for improving the breed of horses in this country."

RECRUITING.

(*Saturday Review.*)

The convenient practice of presenting papers to Parliament is now supplemented by a practice of presenting papers to the *Times*. The column headed "Recruiting in 1878" which appeared in that journal a week ago was avowedly founded, not on an early copy of the Inspector-General's Report, but on the returns which are the basis of that Report. So long as the Government and the *Times* are satisfied with this arrangement, we do not know that the public need find fault with it. They at all events get the information sooner, and in a form in which they are more likely to read it, than in the traditional shape of either a blue book or a white paper.

The figures which show the total number of recruits enlisted in 1878 appear to be satisfactory. In 1876 there were 29,370 enlistments, and in 1877, 28,728. The figures for 1878 will probably come between these two numbers, but they will represent a more active flow of recruits inasmuch as in the later months of 1878 the standard of height was raised, and other steps taken to ensure an improvement in the physical qualifications of the troops. It is a good sign that the flow was most rapid when the need for increasing the army was greatest. During the three months which the Reserve spent with the colours the recruits were nearly half as many again as during the other months of the year. In April they amounted to 1,998; in May, when there was most talk of war, they rose to 2,900; and in the following month they were not fifty short of the latter number. It is easy, however, to overrate the importance of this fact. It shows, no doubt, that the spirit of the nation has not grown so poor that there will not be men enough to come forward whenever there is any serious prospect of war. But the best intentions and the most gallant temper will not make a recruit an effective soldier until he has gone trough the necessary training; and, though it is pleasant to know that we can always count upon getting hold of young soldiers whenever we want them, it would be pleasanter still to know that we can lay our hands upon trained soldiers whenever we want them. Happily for us our Reserve system has never been tested in one most important point—the rapidity with which it can be brought to reasonable completeness. Short service and a small army make up an excellent method of forming a large Reserve, provided that there need be no hurry about getting it together. But, supposing that the Reserve had been wanted in any of the years between 1870 and 1875, it would have been an almost infinitesimal element in any calculation of our strength. The true way of creating a Reserve would have been to raise in the first instance an army considerably in excess of our ordinary requirements, and thus to pass a large number through the military mill in the same space of time which has now been spent in passing a small number through it. As things have turned out, it may no doubt be contended that this would have been an unnecessary outlay; but where should we have been if events had moved a little quicker and the Reserves had been called out in 1874 instead of in 1878? In this instance Russia and Turkey were good enough to postpone the acute stage of their quarrel until we had made some appreciable progress towards being prepared; but risks of this kind have been run too often in the last half-century to make it excusable that they should have been run again. When Lord Cardwell framed the scheme which has turned out so well the Government had no business to feel confident that England would remain eight years at peace. They had seen how quickly the sky had become overclouded in 1870, and they must have known what elements of disturbance the Franco-German war had left behind it. Under these circumstances the estimate of the cost of carrying out Lord Cardwell's scheme should have included a provision for the maintenance of the army on an increased footing until such time as the Reserve was ready.

There would be no object in going over these forgotten errors, or in showing how dangers which, as it is, have been escaped ought by rights to have been guarded against, were it not for the occasional rumours that the Government contemplate repeating the blunder during the present year. The strength of the army in 1878 was greater by some ten thousand men than its ordinary strength. In 1877 it was about 182,000 men; in 1878 it was not less than 192,000, not reckoning the mobilized Reserve. If the hints that are let fall from time to time in well-informed quarters mean anything, they point to a desire on the part of the Government to reduce their military expenditure. After preaching that the recent increase in the Estimates is due to the parsimony of the late Government, which allowed the army to fall below the proper standard of efficiency, and threw upon the present Government the ungrateful burden of strengthening the unnoticed weak places which their predecessors had allowed to go uncared for, they are now, it is said, contemplating a retaliation in kind. The army is once again to be neglected, in order to convince the country that a Conservative Government can be as short-sighted and as reckless in the matter of retrenchment as any Liberal Government. It will of course be said that the preparations of 1878 were made to meet a specific danger, and that now this specific danger is over, there is no need to continue the preparations. We will concede for the sake or argument that the danger is really over, and simply ask whether it was not commonly said last year that the six millions voted by Parliament for the needs of the two services were spent, not for the army as now conceived, in making good defects which ought never to have existed. If this is true as regards defects in stores and equipment is also true as regards men. The proportion of Reserve to men with the colours cannot be called satisfactory so long as it is necessary, whenever a war breaks out in Europe, to increase the regular army openly or secretly by ten or twenty thousand men. We ought always to be so far forearmed that we can watch the progress of a Continental conflict in well-grounded reliance on our ability to dispense with precautions the hasty adoption of which is, in fact, an admission that they ought never to have been neglected. The maintenance of the army at its present strength—unless indeed it has already been reduced in preparation for the Estimates—is one of these precautions. The addition of ten thousand men to the force with the colours means in time a proportionate addition to the Reserve. That addition ought to have been made long ago; but, as it was not made then, it has yet to be made now. There ought to be no reduction in the numbers of the army until the Secretary of State is able to assure Parliament that the Reserve has reached the strength at which it is desired permanently to maintain it. In our judgment the army ought to be increased so as to bring the Reserve to this point at the earliest period possible. But if this is a counsel of perfection too hard for these commonplace times, it is not too much to ask that the army should not be reduced until this modest conception has been realized.

Desertion seems coming to be accepted as an inevitable accidence of military life. At least it is stated, almost as legitimate ground for congratulation, that the *net* loss from this cause during 1878 has been "about what it was in 1876, and but a trifle over the figures of 1877." It is a little difficult fully to share the complacency which is called out by the fact that things are no worse than they were. When desertion first came to be talked about, it was usually assumed that the permanent loss from this cause alone of some 2,700 men a year was a state of things that required the prompt application of an effectual remedy. Either the remedy has not yet been discovered, or there has been an unaccountable remissness in applying it. It was supposed that the institution of deferred pay would have the desired effect: but the deserter does not seem to be in the least restrained by the knowledge that he will forfeit any claims he may have of this kind. Perhaps desertion is a temptation to which young soldiers are especially subject, and they are naturally little impressed by the forfeiture of an advantage the enjoyment of which is so distant, and which has to be purchased by continuance in an employment which they find more irksome than they expected. If desertion is to be effectually checked, it must be done in one or both of two ways. The service must be provided with additional attractions, or the process of identifying those who leave it without permission must be made easier. As regards the latter point, it may be doubted whether anything quite effectual will be done until the military authorities insist that every man in the army shall bear a distinguishing and ineffaceable mark. If there are prejudices which make the adoption of this system impossible, there is nothing to be said but that we must submit to the comparative failure of any alternative method that may be devised.

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